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The Daily Oregonian,

HENRY L. PITTOCK, Proprietor.

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PROFESSOR OF THE ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, Montgomery street, near California, San Francisco, has published three of his most important Lectures in a neat volume for those who cannot attend the lectures delivered at the Museum. Every Young and Married man should read, and every important Lectures for the good of himself and family.

Sent by the Secretary of the Anatomical Museum, on receiving 50 cents in postage stamps. In this book will be forwarded to any part of the United States.

Portland Ferry Notice.

On and after MONDAY, MAY 16TH, 1870, UNTIL further notice, the ferry boat Portland will make regular trips between the hours of 6 A. M. and 10 P. M., for the accommodation of passengers.

S. S. BOGGLESS,
Portland, May 16, 1870. m17d1f

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STOVES, FURNACES AND RANGES,
TIN PLATE,

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aug23 dtf

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All Policies and Dividends Non-Forfeitable.

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THIS COMPANY POSSESSES A COMBINATION of desirable features which no other organization can claim. Its growth has been steady, its success marked. Its system of business is pre-eminently adapted to benefit the holders of its Policies.

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STEAMERS,
ALERT AND SENATOR
WILL LEAVE PORTLAND DAILY (Sundays excepted) AT 5 O'CLOCK A. M. AND 2 O'CLOCK P. M. FOR
OREGON CITY,
CONNECTING AT 7 O'CLOCK A. M. WITH BOATS FOR
SALEM, ALBANY,
AND CORVALLIS,
ON
MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY
AND FOR
Dayton, Lafayette and McMinnville,
ON
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY & FRIDAY.
A. A. McCULLY, President.
November 27, 1869. d2dtf

OREGON STEAM NAVIGATION CO'S
NOTICE!

BOATS OF THE COMPANY WILL leave Portland as follows:

FOR DALLES—Daily (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock A M.

FOR ASTORIA—Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 o'clock A. M.

FOR MONTICELLO—Daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 o'clock A. M.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 25TH, UNTIL further notice, the STEAMER YAKIMA will make THREE TRIPS A WEEK on the Upper Columbia.

Passengers leaving Portland on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, will make the connection as above.

The Boat leaving Portland on FRIDAYS will connect with hotel at LEWISTON.

Lewiston Freight must be shipped at Portland on Tuesday, in order to reach Colfax in season for the Monday boat.

B. D. REED, Vice Pres
ap23d1f

Upper Columbia and Idaho.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION.
JOHN R. FOSTER & CO.
UMATILLA, OREGON.

WE ARE FULLY PREPARED TO RECEIVE Consignments of Goods to be forwarded to all points in Oregon, Idaho, Montana and the mines, and can offer superior inducements to shippers by having a large

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For the Storage of goods, and a long experience which enables us to make shipments at the very lowest rates.

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Consignments solicited. Mark goods, Care J. R. F. & Co.

Always on hand a full Assortment of
Groceries, Provisions, and Clothing
MECHANICS' MINERS' & BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS,
Also a large Stock of
IRON AND STEEL,
Which will be sold LOW FOR CASH.
JOHN R. FOSTER & CO.
d24d1f

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Fast Freight Line
TO IDAHO!
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER AUGUST 1ST, 1868, OUR RATES for FAST FREIGHT (on 50 pounds or upwards weighing not less than 45 pounds per cubic foot) will be as follows:

From Portland to La Grande	12	cents	per pound.
" " Union	15	"	"
" " Baker City	15	"	"
" " Milerdale	17	"	"
" " Boise City	19	"	"
" " Idaho City	26	"	"
" " Silver City	27	"	"

WELLS, FARGO & CO.
Until further notice.

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HOW?
BY USING STANDARD SOAP CO.'S
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CAUTION.—OWING TO THE MANY IMITATIONS of this article, persons should be very cautious and particular to see that it is branded "Standard Soap Company, of San Francisco," on packages and boxes. The imitations are palmed off by dealers, because of a greater profit to themselves. The great demand for this powder is a sure guarantee of its good qualities for washing purposes. It saves time and labor, and does not injure the finest fabric. Sold by all Grocers. Try Standard Soap Co.'s Detective Soap. ap15d3m

Patronize Home Industry.

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IS NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY THE MARKET with a No. 1 article of Curled Hair for Upholstery work, which will compare with any imported article in quality or price.

I pay the highest price for Manes and Tails of Horses and Tails of cows at my store.

Corner Front and Salmon streets.
D. METZGER,
Portland, Oregon
ap24d1w1f

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I HAVE JUST RECEIVED BY THE OVERLAND Route from the States, for sale, a choice selection of Shade and Ornamental Trees, such as Elm, Silver Maple, Linn, Cucumber Tree, Mountain Ash and European Sycamore; Shrubs—Double Althea, assorted; German Tamarack; Deutzia Crenata and Fortunei, double; Grapes, a variety, Chinese Wistaria, Austrian Pine, Red Cedar, etc.; also a fine lot of Monthly Roses, including the famous Marshal Neil

These articles for a few days will be at the residence of Maj. Francis.
L. W. MORGAN, Agent.
May 11, 1870 my12d1f

ANY ONE HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THE United States will find it to their advantage to send a statement of their case to

J. T. DREW,
Counselor-at-Law, Solicitor before the Court of Claims, &c.
476 Street, Washington, D. C. jan8d1f

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MADE AT JANSEN & BETHELFSEN'S on Madison Street, is giving the utmost satisfaction! All who have tried them, The highest premium Medal has been awarded them, and half the cost of an ordinary Spring Mattress and in every way they are superior. Try one and you will see the truth of this statement.

ap8d3m

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In establishing a SAVINGS DEPARTMENT this Banking Association has in view the benefits to accrue to a class of persons having small sums to loan, by providing a safe place of deposit, at the same time with full rate of interest, as well as to aggregate and bring into use idle capital.

For the safety of deposits in this Bank, are pledged its entire capital and resources, and also the personal liability of its thirteen individual stockholders, as provided by section 12 of the National Currency Act, approved June 3d, 1864, a greater security than that given by ordinary Savings Banks. Printed copies of the conditions upon which deposits are received, may be had upon application to the Bank.

HENRY FAILING, President.
JAMES STEEL, Cashier.

Directors:
HENRY FAILING, HENRY W. CORBETT,
L. H. WAKEFIELD, JAMES STEEL,
C. VAN SCHUYVER.
Portland, October 5th, 1869. dtf

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BRITISH COLUMBIA
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
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EDWIN RUSSELL, Manager
Portland, April 10, 1867. dtf

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FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
UNION
Insurance Company
OF SAN FRANCISCO,
Nos. 416 and 418 CALIFORNIA ST.
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.
CASH CAPITAL, $750,000
DEPOSIT IN OREGON, $50,000.

Losses Promptly and Equitably Adjusted and Paid in Gold Coin.

THIS COMPANY HAVING COMPLIED WITH the laws of Oregon, by making a Deposit of Fifty Thousand Dollars, is now prepared to effect Insurance against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, and also against MARINE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS on liberal terms.

GUSTAVE TOUCHARD, President
CHARLES D. HAVEN, Secretary

General Agency for Oregon and Washington,
FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
E. D. BACKENSTOS, Special Agent,
93 Front Street.
Portland, September 22, 1869. d2d1f

HOAGLAND'S
NEW PATENT SHAFT COUPLING!
W. E. COOPER

HAS PURCHASED THE RIGHT FOR THIS County of the above Patent, and will hereafter use it in the construction of all the Vehicles manufactured at his extensive

Carriage Factory,
Corner of Second and Morrison Streets.

He respectfully refers to the following

CARD.

Having examined the New Patent Shaft Coupling, invented by H. B. Hoagland, we feel pleasure in informing the public that in our opinion it is the safest and best method of connecting shafts or tongues to all vehicles that has ever been used.

It fastens without bolt or screw, and is therefore, easily and speedily separated. It rests on Gutta Percha so as to be entirely free from the rattling sound which so often disturbs riders and horses. It is easily changed so that the shafts or tongue may be detached in an instant, and is convenient, safe and secure.

It is easy to change to this style of coupling any buggy or other vehicle now in use, and with small expense. We have come to the conclusion to use this in future in our own vehicles and recommend its use in all cases. We consider it far superior to the Brewster Patent, besides saving the cost in use of horses. It is easily changed so that the shafts or tongue may be detached in an instant, and is convenient, safe and secure.

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H. A. CHAPMAN, JOHN McKEAN
H. D. GREEN, I. C. FULLER,
H. C. LEONARD, I. P. W. QUIMBY,
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m6d1f

A. JELLINECK,
WOOD AND IVORY TURNER,
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PORTLAND, OREGON.

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BALLS
AND
PIN
Ivory Balls and Pins, Checks, Counters, Cues, Tips, Chalk, &c., &c. Also—REPAIRS Meerschaum Pipes, Umbrellas, and all other kinds of work.

ROPE OF ALL SIZES, for sale by
H. W. CORBETT & CO.

By Overland Telegraph.

[DISPATCHES TO THE OREGONIAN.]

EASTERN DATES TO MAY 18.

The Charges Against Judges Field and Hoffman

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Julian's charges against Field and Hoffman relate to decisions made in certain gold and land cases in California, in each of which it is claimed large sums of money were used to secure decisions. The matter is not well understood here, but seems to spring from complications of long standing on the Pacific coast. The petition presented by Julian is signed by W. H. Hastings, a lawyer of San Francisco, who is debarred by them from practicing in the United States courts in California, and he now charges them with misbehavior and misconduct in office. None of the allegations are specified and there seems to be no means of ascertaining what if any proof will be brought before the Judiciary Committee to sustain them.

Foreign Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—In the House, amendments to the naval bill offered by Sargent, increasing the appropriation for powder and labor in the navy yards, was rejected and the bill passed

The San Domingo Treaty.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—On the return of Secretary Fish the President will send to the Senate sundry amendments to the San Domingo treaty in order to avoid objections made to it by Senators in its present form. These amendments were shown to day. One places the amount to be paid that Republic at a million and a half with a proviso that claims of foreign governments shall be paid first; next, subjects of foreign powers and their domestic debt. Citizens of San Domingo are to be fully protected in their civil and religious rights. The friends of the treaty say the prospects for its ratification are improving.

Miscellaneous.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Two hotel trains will hereafter run between Omaha and San Francisco weekly, viz.: one on Tuesdays and one on Thursday.

At a meeting of the United States Commissioners of Indian Affairs to day, a committee was appointed to prepare for treatment of the Indian question to be presented to Congress. A letter from Gen. Sherman disapproving of these meetings and saying if they would adjourn to Fort Sulley or Fort Hoog where the Indians are, he would be inclined to attend, excited indignation.

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 18.—Gov. Bard of Idaho, on his way to Washington, states he will resign and return to Oregon to aid in defeating Gov. Bullock.

HAVANA, May 18.—The brothers of General Arango, imprisoned by the insurgents, it is rumored here, have been killed. The General left Nagvitas with a column to learn of his brothers whereabouts.

A heavy shock of an earthquake occurred in the City of Mexico on the 11th inst. No particulars have been received.

CALIFORNIA.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.—The report of the United States Engineers against the cession of the Presidio reserve to San Francisco, intimates that it might be well to permit the city to use a portion for a park, but that in time all would be required for military purposes; relates how the city has lost all its outside lands by conceding them to squatters; intimates that the same result would likely follow the cession, outright, of the Presidio reserve; concedes that the city, for some cause, is unable to maintain its possessory right to unoccupied lands, and therefore the United States will not convey to the city even if it fenced with all legal guards the fee simple to any land which it may use in the future.

The Caulkers Association has dropped the eight hour rule and are now working nine hours a day. It is said that several other laboring organizations will follow the lead shortly. The caulkers were the first organization in the city to adopt the eight hour rule.

The owners of the Layman grant, or claim, insist that they must have one-half of the proceeds of the San Diego mines or not allow them to be worked. The grant itself was rejected, and the mines are outside the original boundaries claimed. Under the circumstances parties who sent a mill down to Julian district have concluded not to put it up.

The California Rifles, last evening, received eighty new members and rejected thirty; they will be mustered in and attached to the Second regiment.

The Surgeon of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, who came here to settle on behalf of the Company with several parties injured by different accidents, succeeded in each case to mutual satisfaction

Jeff. Davis' Application of His Old Plea, "Let us Alone."

[From the New York Evening Post, April 29.]

Two or three journals, with more zeal than discretion, bring the name of Mr. Jefferson Davis again before the people; and in a conspicuously unfortunate way. Mr. Davis, it seems, has just written a private letter, in which he speaks of a time when "men had not reached the degree of stultification which caused the withdrawal of States from the Union to be called rebellion," and the Philadelphia *Press* and the New York *World* publish the letter, with comments, written in the spirit of the melancholy days when "the withdrawal of certain States from the Union" was the question of the day, and all force passions were enlisted on one side of it or the other.

The best thing that can be done with Mr. Jefferson Davis, both for himself and for the country, is to let him drop out of sight and out of mind as quickly as possible. His narrow mind and poisoned heart, his cruelty to brave foes when in his power, and his frightful mismanagement of the resources wrested from a people whom he first deluded and then crushed, his melodramatic efforts at tragic grandeur in Washington and in Richmond, and his farcical flight under a cowardly and ludicrous disguise, when the ruin he had wrought came home to him, in short, his deplorable prisons and children murderers will still occupy a page in history, and he will always be the most contemptible figure among men and prominent in the affairs of this century.

But let him remain in history, and not rise with all his shame upon him, to affront and excite us now. We want peace, brotherhood, oblivion, union. Men like him, who learn nothing and forget nothing, who cannot even now accept the judgment of events and lay down the language of treason, are better in the past than in the present. He cannot be brought, as a living man, before the American people, without awakening curses which are unclean, hatreds which harm no place in the soul of loyalty. He is the head on which rises the blood of our brothers and friends, slain on both sides of the contest his wicked ambition provoked, and of those murdered by slow torture in his prison pens, the head which is the symbol of fraternal strife and national devastation. Away with him name from our sight, and let us and our children forever, as citizens, regard it as Christians do the name of Judas.

Redemption of Bank Notes.—Treasurer Spinner has recently written a letter in which he corrects an error which is somewhat common. He shows that of the national banks break the Government is liable for the full redemption of their notes, and impresses the fact by such affirmation as this:

I would state that the bonds held in this office to secure the prompt payment and redemption of the circulating notes of the national banks, are not held to pay such notes of a broken bank when presented for payment, from the avails of the sales of the bonds, but to indemnify the United States for redeeming such notes. The notes must be redeemed by the Treasurer of the United States at once, whenever presented for payment, whether the security held for their redemption is sufficient or not. The security is not, therefore as I seek to suppose, "a certain amount," but, in point for the whole amount. Too illy versed are those undertaken to pay the notes of all defunct national Banks on the same terms that it redeems its own notes.

The report now going the rounds of the newspapers, that Miss A. D. Rochester is preparing an autobiography, is unfounded.

CURRENT NOTES.

Mr. E. P. Hingston is soon to publish in London a book to be called "The Genial Showman," which will comprise pictures of American life as seen by a showman, adventures among gold diggers, Lodmans and Mormons, and a biography in anecdote of the late Artemus Ward.

Mr. George Wilkes, of the *Spirit of the Times*, has been decorated by the Emperor of Russia with the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stanislaus, as a recognition of his suggestions made to the Russian Government in reference to the overland railway to China and India by the way of Russia.

Senator Brownlow writes: "The death of General Thomas has cast a gloom over the whole country. The country seems now to appreciate him. Why not? I hold that he was the greatest man of the war, and the only General of whom it can be in truth said, he never lost a battle nor made a mistake."

A Washington correspondent has been studying the portraits of Mr. Gladstone and the late Mr. Rosecndes, and has found that the head of the former when compared with that of the latter has "less height, less width and less causative fullness in the frontal dome." But as it can't be helped now, what is the use in talking about it.

The New York Commercial *Advertiser* says that "anti income clubs are forming in various parts of the country." This is the first instance of the kind that the I. O. ever met with. Most people have no objection to income, especially large ones, but perhaps the paper referred to forgot to say something about tax, in which case the matter is explained at once.

The Indianapolis *Journal* announces the marriage of Mahlon Apple and Sarah C. Mock. She probably calls him a Nemesis, and for a few weeks, at least, he won't suspect that she is mocking him. This alliance, being a sort of mock-apple arrangement, suggests the thought that its issue may turn out to be Dead Sea fruit. At any rate—and it is said in no mocking mood—the children are sure to be groanings for the first few years of their lives, and they may also be called crab-apples during the creeping period.

Of the five gentlemen nominated by the democrats to seats on the bench of the New York Court of Appeals, only one, Mr. Sandford E. Church, the candidate for Chief Justice, is generally known outside of the State. It will be remembered that he was the first choice of the New York delegation in the Democratic National Convention of 1868 as a candidate for President. This preference, however, was merely complimentary, and Mr. Church's name was soon withdrawn without receiving the vote of any other State. He has never been on the bench, and has the reputation of being an able lawyer and a conscientious man. The full bench consists of seven judges, and under the system provided for by the new law, only five can be voted for on one ticket.

Among the Cossacks of the Ukraine leap year is eternal. When a young woman feels a tender passion for a young man she seeks him at the residence of his parents, and addresses him as follows.—"The goodness I see written in your countenance is a sufficient assurance to me that you are capable of ruling and loving a wife, and your excellent qualities encourage me to hope that you will make a good husband. It is in this belief that I have sought the resolution to send a boy, with all due humility, to accept me as your spouse." She then addresses the father and mother, and solicits their consent to the marriage. If she meet with refusal, she declines to leave the house, and such conduct is usually crowned with success. The parents of the young man never put the young maidens away, if they still persist in their step, believing that by doing so they would bring down the vengeance of heaven upon their head.

Physical Basis of Secession—Fessenden and Sumner Contrasted.

Mrs. Mary Clemmer, in a letter to the *Independent*, thus disapproves of physique as a basis of successful statesmanship:

A portrait of Mr. Gladstone in a late number of *Every Saturday* is suggestive of Mr. Fessenden. Indeed, it seems almost as if it were Senator Fessenden, rounded out into ampler life. It is what he would have been if his body had equalled his brain. Of the two, the English Premier's head is less powerful than that of the American Senator. There is less height, less width, less causative fullness in the frontal dome. But any slight discrepancy here is more than atoned for by the capacious nostrils that give air to the arterial cells, the great throat, the broad shoulders, the grand engineery below which propels this brain and sustains it. What might not Mr. Fessenden have been with such powerful adjuncts? With them he could have been still on earth and in the Senate. He would have been building up a grand record for history, recording for posterity works more immortal than the Juvenile Mundi.

Who, looking down on his wonted seat, can cease to mourn for Fessenden, the great debater, the incorruptible statesman, the sensitive, sensitive, loving-hearted man. Not in his seat, it seems as if, waiting a moment, we should see him mechanically passing up and down behind it; or slowly slipping through the door of the cloak room, his hands in his pockets, his slight figure bent, his great head—so much too great for the frame which could not support it—always drooping forward, as if weighted down with thought, his lips compressed, his expression one of weariness, often of pain. The longer we look the more we miss his presence, and the more unreconciled we feel to his "untimely taking off." The longer we listen to a dry dribble of talk the more we long to hear pierce the dullness one of his old keen, incisive sentences, cutting straight to the marrow of things. Without him, his long-time generous antagonist, Sumner, finds no foe at once so provocative and worthy of his speech. Trumbull, more pugnacious and irate, lacks the far sight and wide mental comprehension of Fessenden.

Charles Sumner sits the figure-head of the Senate. The ladies look at him as much as ever, and many and remarkable are the comments which may be heard upon him from the galleries. He sits as he sat years and years and years ago at intervals, not a gesture changed, supremely in the identical suit of gray, with dark coat, in which he towered the New England school-girl's Pericles a score of years ago. Time, which spared his clothes, has laid its hand heavily on his face. It has laid its hand heavily on his as it always does on the face of man or woman in whom existence is a battle, not a dream. The evening gray has fallen on his hair, the trace of many an inward and outward conflict is graven in the strong features; but he has still unbroken what he had in the beginning, that which is indispensable to the successful statesman and orator—the physical basis of oratory." Without his six feet of altitude and his thunderous eyes and nose, Charles Sumner could never have been Charles Sumner. If he had been compelled by feeble lungs and a defective throat to shriek his dictum in a shrill treble or in a squeaking pipe, he could never as a statesman have been at once the king and the conqueror at an idea. If he had been as little as Lord Russell, but strongly built, as Dudley Smith's excuse to the disappointed farmers of Devonshire—"that he was naturally bigger, but had been reduced by his labors in the cause of reform"—could ever have given him that personal impressment which now, by filling the eyes and ears, more than fulfills the prestige of his name.

Without special pronunciation, I have strayed back to the thought whence we started—the physical basis of the statesman. For lack of it Fessenden died. For lack of it, and it only, he missed the highest intellectual success, without its majority even his fine brain could not fulfill its highest functions. For lack of it some of the most intellectual men in the Senate to day are slowly dying. I count the years on my hand when, if I live myself, I shall write their eulogy for you with heartfelt sorrow. This would be altogether too gloomy to talk about if it were too late for remedy. But it lies within human power to stay the prodigal waste of human life which marks us as a people. Think of the havoc which death has made among the most intellectual and illustrious of our race within two little years

OREGON

The Columbia river fell about one foot at the Dalles, during Wednesday night.

The Gas Light Company at Salem have purchased two lots at the corner of Chemeketa and Water streets for $2,600 and will commence the erection of their works at once.

An agricultural paper has been started at Walla Walla, called the Walla Walla *Farmer*. It is to be published on the first of each month. It makes a very creditable appearance, and should be well sustained.

The annual meeting of the Christian Brotherhood of the State of Oregon will begin at their place of meeting on Rickreal, Polk county, on Tuesday, June 7th, and will continue over two Lord's days.

The Linn County Teachers' Institute will be held at Harmony Church, five miles south east of Peoria, commencing on Thursday, June 2d, at 10 o'clock A. M. We are informed that ample provisions will be made to accommodate all in attendance free of charge. *Teachers* and friends of education are expected to be punctual in attendance.

The Republican Convention of Columbia county, held yesterday, placed the following ticket in nomination: For Joint Representative, C. Olney, County Judge, Dean Blanchard, Clerk, W. W. West; Sheriff, Jno. H. Swager; Treasurer, J. L. Ladd; Assessor H. Caples; School Superintendent, P. A. Lamont. Messrs. J. L. Ladd, H. F. Giltner and E. W. Conyers were elected County Central Committee.

The third annual report of the Oregon Children's Aid Society of Salem, shows that the Society has erected improvements to the amount of $2,826 94 on the ten acres of land donated by the late Mrs. Parrish. The receipts of the Society have been $3 238 41. There are 42 life and 2 honorary members. There are at present 7 applicants for admission, and one orphan has been received into the care of the Society.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Fenians in New York are now actively engaged in drilling new members.

Gen. James B. Mix has resigned from the editorial staff of the New York *Tribune*.

In the Hungarian Empire they are about to celebrate the feast of the 1,000 years' jubilee.

A saloon-keeper in Columbia, S. C., feels very much aggrieved because a man and his two sons called for half a glass of ice cream and three spoons.

It is stated that a man recently died in Alleghany county, N. Y., who left his wife one cent, his brother a few dollars, and the remainder of his property, $5,000, to erect a monument to his own stinginess and egotism.

Forty-one years was the good old age of a horse which died recently in Ulster county. Of him his discomposite owner says, that he would take down the bars with his teeth when he wanted to get out of a lot and when he wanted a shoe put on he would go down to the blacksmith shop and wait there until it was put on, and then return to the stable.

A prominent friend of Cuban independence says that the reason why Gen. Jordan left the Cuban army is that he had engaged in that service for only one year, which time has expired; but he is now on his way to this country, accompanied by two secretaries, as an accredited agent of the insurgents.

In Europe the Freemasons are beginning to move against the Pope. The Grand Lodge of the "Sun," at Beyreut, has sent out an open letter to all other lodges, reminding Freemasons that the rules of the association bind them to keep a watch upon the present proceedings of the Vatican, in so far as they may be inimical to the general welfare.

Governor Scott, in a fifteenth amendment speech in Columbia, S. C., on the 21st inst., advocated woman suffrage. The papers consider this a new bid for favor on the part of the Governor. Everything in South Carolina seems to follow the example of the reason in the case of Captain Scott, which "came down" without requiring a shot from the famous marksman.

General Grant as "A Failure."

[From the Chicago Republican.]

According to very high Democratic authority Gen. Grant is a failure. He failed to make public his plans and purposes as President, in advance of taking the office, which was a deadly sin. He failed in not laying the Democracy details his Cabinet—a work they would so kindly have undertaken. He has failed to dictate to Congress the details of its legislation on matters strictly within its own sphere. He has failed to increase the expenses of the army and navy but has reduced them. He has failed to increase the National debt—but has paid off about $100,000,000. He has failed to increase taxation—but urges a reduction as essential to the public welfare. He has failed to plunge the country into war—but has established peace with all the world. He has failed to let the South re-establish slavery—but has established universal freedom. He has failed to let the gentle savage practice his playful tomahawk on the heads of the frontier settlers, and make scalping-knife belts out of locks of the hair of white women and children—but has "struck them hard," and promises to strike them harder, if they don't quit this kind of amiable practice. Indeed, his failures have all been of the same class, and what the Democracy esteem very remarkable, is that the people seem to hold to take to them. It is indeed a marvel how President Grant could fail so constantly, and yet succeed all the while. It is a paradox which mightily puzzles the Democratic intellect.

As if to render contrasts more striking, the Chicago *Times* compares James Buchanan, whose feebleness and want of plan or purpose, brought on the rebellion, with Grant, who trampled it out and insists that Buchanan, who failed in every thing, was superior to Grant, who has succeeded in everything. The Democratic cesophagus must have a great stretch to take down that and not wince.

Eastern papers state that among the nominations sent by the President to the Senate on the 3d of May, was that of Thomas H. Pearne, of Tennessee, to be Consul at Kingston, Jamaica.

THE BEST NEW YORK
SILK HATS!!
AT
SEVEN DOLLARS.

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
COOL SUMMER HATS!
WERE RECEIVED BY
J. C. MUESSDORFFER & BRO.
my11d1f

Notice.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY WARNED AGAINST negotiating for Certificate of Deposit No. 453, for $500 currency, payable to the order of Asahel Bailey, issued by the First National Bank of Portland, Oregon, and dated November 3, 1868, as said Certificate was stolen from me and payment thereof has been stopped.

ASAHEL BAILEY,
Company F, 1st U. S. Cavalry.
May 16 1870 my17d3w1m Camp Harney, Oregon

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The Daily Oregonian.

FRIDAY MORNING MAY [illegible]

Facts Clearly Proven

Some of the opponents of the bill that we have misstated the position of the party on the policy of land grants as developed in the proceedings on the Portland & Astoria bill, the McMinnville bill We shall be glad to refer the case and call attention to the facts which no one can controvert. That the bill granting lands to our west side railroad was fought through the Senate strictly upon party lines—Democrats voting against it, and that it was carried through the House substantially as a party measure we shall prove beyond question.

1 The fact will not be denied that the bill was opposed by every Democrat in the Senate Thurman, Casserly and others denounced against it with all their might and with every other member of their party in that body voted against it We have stated then that this was strictly a party measure in the Senate So much for the first leading fact of the case

2 When the bill went to the House it met with violent opposition from the Democratic side Mr Smith of Oregon proposed a measure of his own which he desired should supersede the bill but when he found this could not be accomplished and that the original bill was likely to pass, he was too shrewd a man to let it pass without his assistance He therefore appealed to his Democratic friends not to make it a party measure in the House as it had been in the Senate alleging that if they did it would be disastrous to their party in Oregon By these opponents he succeeded in getting a few of them to vote for the bill, but a large majority of them went against it The vote in the House stood ninety seven for to sixty nine against, the bill Of the ninety-seven ayes just fifteen were Democrats Of the sixty nine noes twenty nine were Democrats Eighty-two Republicans voted for the bill and forty Republicans voted against it Thus the Democratic vote was just two to one against the bill, and the Republican vote was just two to one *for* it. If this was not substantially a party measure, carried through by Republicans we should be at a loss what to call it.

3 It has been pretended that the opposition of Democrats on this occasion arose from their desire to have the lands reserved for homesteads [illegible] not want a corporation to have them to the exclusion of [illegible] But this bill, from the very first [illegible] a provision requiring the Company to sell the lands to settlers at the maximum price of two dollars and a half per acre Yet it was opposed by all the Democrats in the House, and by *two-thirds* of the Democrats in the Senate The Republicans in the Senate on the contrary, *all* supported it and *two thirds* of the Republicans in the House supported it also. We trust that after this plain statement of incontrovertible facts there will be no necessity for us to allude to this matter again, to prove that the policy of the Democratic party as developed in the proceedings on this Oregon bill is hostile to land grants for internal improvements, even when such grants are made as "to guard properly and equally the rights of the poor wanting homes"

Trans Continental Trade

The heavy and constantly increasing traffic over the Pacific railroad and especially the rush of passengers towards the west, is an index highly favorable to the prosperity and progress of our Pacific States and Territories. The press of passengers at Omaha is sometimes so great that many are obliged to wait some days to get first class accommodations to San Francisco

A prominent commercial journal published at New York alludes to the great increase of trade over the transcontinental road, and thinks it demonstrates the fact that a water passage through the Isthmus of Darien in view of the immense expenditure of money which it would involve and the importance which railway carriage has attained, cannot be regarded in the light of a commercial necessity As the Pacific railroad yet awaits infancy, and with only a single track, has been enabled to divert a heavy per centage of traffic from the California water routes where rates have been reduced to the minimum, it is obvious that the three roads which are now rapidly to span the continent within a decade of years, will afford ample accommodation for all the transportation business which is likely to arise from the industrial development of our Pacific States and our new relations with China and Japan The charges by the Pacific road were at the outset necessarily extreme, owing to the heavy expenses of handling freight &c, but they have gradually been modified, and each modification has brought an increase of business at the expense of the water lines Thus the Pacific Mail steamship which sailed from New York for Aspinwall on the 21st April took out only about 350 tons of cargo less than half of which was through freight to San Francisco, and this too, notwithstanding the withdrawal of the Panama R R Company's line of sailing vessels, which gives the steamships a practical monopoly of the Isthmus trade The Lath R, the Panama Railroad and Pacific Mail Company after having served the requirements of the bullion traffic and the current of emigration to the shores of the Pacific, for which they were mainly created, have fallen into comparative disuse as commercial carriers, one evidence of which is afforded by the heavy depreciation in the market value of their shares The railroad business is growing up into immense importance and will be augmented beyond all possible calculation by time and by the completion of other trans-continental lines

Northern Pacific Railroad

We gather from advertisements which appear in Eastern newspapers some information relative to what is doing in the way of constructing the Northern Pacific railroad The company give notice that bids will be received up to the first day of June for the grading, masonry, bridging and ballasting the road from the Dalles of the St Louis river to the western boundary of the State of Minnesota, a distance of two hundred and thirty miles and also for the timber crossties and rails for the road, for the distance above indicated It is the intention to complete this section of the road the present year, which will be a very fair beginning

Our telegraphic dispatches of late have had much to say about a controversy in Congress over a proposed grant of lands for this road This proposed grant is simply designed to extend the limits of the former grant so as to make up to the company any deficiency which may result from the occupation of the lands by settlers along the route No doubt it will be passed but with the provision that the lands shall be sold at low prices to settlers

Editorial Notes

[illegible] that the hatch of evil [illegible] has been cooked up to prevent the [illegible] Mr [illegible] from a satisfactory company over proposed [illegible] Chinese in their employment Now hasn't somebody better prepare or publication in the organ" another hatch to prevent that Bob Laidlaw ever employed Chinese in his cloth[illegible] manufactory in the [illegible]

[illegible] that article [illegible] Salem [illegible] to complete the canvass of the State We beat by [illegible] Asahel Bush [illegible] the Statesman [illegible] Grover [illegible] Thurman, Casserly and others [illegible] against it with all their might and with every other member of their party in that body voted against it We have stated then that this was strictly a party measure in the Senate So much for the first leading fact of the case

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The Daily Oregonian.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 20, 1870.

CITY.

ODD FELLOWS LODGE PROCEEDINGS—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.—The Committee on the State of the Order report the following, in regard to matters referred to them:

Question No. 1.—Can a Lodge receive under Section 2, Constitution for Subordinates as a person who has ceased membership for non-payment of dues, a less sum or sums than the amount for which he ceases membership, and restore membership therewith?

Answer—Yes. But the brother cannot be reinstated till the full amount has been paid.

Question No. 2.—Is the Past Secretary's degree conferred by holding office in the Grand Lodge?

Answer—No. Adopted.

Question No. 3.—Is it obligatory on the Brothers of a Lodge to settle with the brothers by their title, in case of a suit in the Justice's Court for collection of dues and the like?

Answer—Yes. Adopted.

Question No. 4.—Can a petition to become a member of a Lodge under the new affiliating act be received by any lodge of the applicant hails from a State, Territory or Nevada?

Answer—Yes. Adopted.

Question No. 5.—Some two years ago a gentleman by the surname of Wm. Walker was initiated under the Legislature of Oregon changed the name of the Grand Lodge. Now what we want to know is, whether the name on our records should be changed to conform to the present title of the Grand Lodge?

Answer—Yes. Adopted.

Question No. 6.—Can a brother who has only been a member of a Lodge one month, ask for and is he entitled to receive aid for one month by his Lodge, when by-laws of such Lodge provide that aid shall be granted to its members only, after having become a member; how long after initiation should he visiting card, referring to such aid?

Answer—No. Adopted.

Question No. 7.—Should not be filled.

Question No. 8.—A brother having asked for a card from a Lodge having granted it, but before the President said card for the reason that blank cards were on hand, and before the card was made out to the brother he resides nearer another Lodge than he does his own, unless we are mistaken the other Lodge?

Answer—Granting a withdrawal card in connection with the Lodge at which he is taken or not. Consent of the Lodge at which he resides must be obtained.

Question No. 9.—Has the Grand Master the right to appoint special lecturers to instruct Lodges in Districts where there are no Deputies, and to collect in the district at the same time?

Answer—The Grand Master has a right to appoint special deputies as he may deem for the benefit of the Order.

Question No. 10.—See Digest pages 15 and 17.

Question No. 11.—Adopted.

Question No. 12.—Should a member be entitled to receive who is able to follow ordinary business, or is able to pursue any other than his usual?

Answer—No. See Digest pages 15 and 17.

Question No. 13.—Is it obligatory on the Brothers of a Lodge with the brothers by their title, in case of a suit in the Justice's Court for collection of dues and the like?

Answer—Yes. Adopted.

Question No. 14.—Can a petition to become a member of a Lodge under the new affiliating act be received by any lodge of the applicant hails from a State, Territory or Nevada?

Answer—Yes. Adopted.

Question No. 15.—Some two years ago a gentleman by the surname of Wm. Walker was initiated under the Legislature of Oregon changed the name of the Grand Lodge. Now what we want to know is, whether the name on our records should be changed to conform to the present title of the Grand Lodge?

Answer—Yes. Adopted.

Question No. 16.—Any brother applies for a withdrawal card upon being balloted for is refused, what remedy has he to obtain his rights under the Constitution says he is entitled to?

Answer—In such case a brother has a right to appeal from the decision of his membership in the Lodge to the Grand Lodge. See Section 2, Revised Journal of Grand Lodge.

Question No. 17.—Can the Grand Master, or other officers of the Grand Lodge confer degrees on the night of the Lodge's regular meeting, or charge for the degrees?

Answer—Adopted.

Question No. 18.—A brother who has only been a member of a Lodge one month, asks for and is entitled to receive aid for one month by his Lodge, which Lodge by-laws provide that aid shall be granted to its members only, after having become a member; how long after initiation should he visiting card, referring to such aid?

Answer—Should not be filled.

Question No. 19.—A brother having asked for a card from a Lodge having granted it, but before the President said card for the reason that blank cards were on hand, and before the card was made out to the brother he resides nearer another Lodge than he does his own, unless we are mistaken the other Lodge?

Answer—Granting a withdrawal card in connection with the Lodge at which he is taken or not. Consent of the Lodge at which he resides must be obtained.

Question No. 20.—Has the Grand Master the right to appoint special lecturers to instruct Lodges in Districts where there are no Deputies, and to collect in the district at the same time?

Answer—The Grand Master has a right to appoint special deputies as he may deem for the benefit of the Order.

Question No. 21.—Is the Past Secretary's degree conferred by holding office in the Grand Lodge?

Answer—No. Adopted.

Question No. 22.—Should a member be entitled to receive who is able to follow ordinary business, or is able to pursue any other than his usual?

Answer—No. See Digest pages 15 and 17.

Question No. 23.—Is it obligatory on the Brothers of a Lodge with the brothers by their title, in case of a suit in the Justice's Court for collection of dues and the like?

Answer—Yes. Adopted.

Question No. 24.—Can a petition to become a member of a Lodge under the new affiliating act be received by any lodge of the applicant hails from a State, Territory or Nevada?

Answer—Yes. Adopted.

Question No. 25.—Some two years ago a gentleman by the surname of Wm. Walker was initiated under the Legislature of Oregon changed the name of the Grand Lodge. Now what we want to know is, whether the name on our records should be changed to conform to the present title of the Grand Lodge?

Answer—Yes. Adopted.

Question No. 26.—Any brother applies for a withdrawal card upon being balloted for is refused, what remedy has he to obtain his rights under the Constitution says he is entitled to?

Answer—In such case a brother has a right to appeal from the decision of his membership in the Lodge to the Grand Lodge. See Section 2, Revised Journal of Grand Lodge.

Question No. 27.—Can the Grand Master, or other officers of the Grand Lodge confer degrees on the night of the Lodge's regular meeting, or charge for the degrees?

Answer—Adopted.

Question No. 28.—A brother who has only been a member of a Lodge one month, asks for and is entitled to receive aid for one month by his Lodge, which Lodge by-laws provide that aid shall be granted to its members only, after having become a member; how long after initiation should he visiting card, referring to such aid?

Answer—Should not be filled.

Question No. 29.—A brother having asked for a card from a Lodge having granted it, but before the President said card for the reason that blank cards were on hand, and before the card was made out to the brother he resides nearer another Lodge than he does his own, unless we are mistaken the other Lodge?

Answer—Granting a withdrawal card in connection with the Lodge at which he is taken or not. Consent of the Lodge at which he resides must be obtained.

Question No. 30.—Has the Grand Master the right to appoint special lecturers to instruct Lodges in Districts where there are no Deputies, and to collect in the district at the same time?

Answer—The Grand Master has a right to appoint special deputies as he may deem for the benefit of the Order.

Question No. 31.—Is the Past Secretary's degree conferred by holding office in the Grand Lodge?

Answer—No. Adopted.

Question No. 32.—Should a member be entitled to receive who is able to follow ordinary business, or is able to pursue any other than his usual?

Answer—No. See Digest pages 15 and 17.

Question No. 33.—Is it obligatory on the Brothers of a Lodge with the brothers by their title, in case of a suit in the Justice's Court for collection of dues and the like?

Answer—Yes. Adopted.

Question No. 34.—Can a petition to become a member of a Lodge under the new affiliating act be received by any lodge of the applicant hails from a State, Territory or Nevada?

Answer—Yes. Adopted.

Question No. 35.—Some two years ago a gentleman by the surname of Wm. Walker was initiated under the Legislature of Oregon changed the name of the Grand Lodge. Now what we want to know is, whether the name on our records should be changed to conform to the present title of the Grand Lodge?

Answer—Yes. Adopted.

Question No. 36.—Any brother applies for a withdrawal card upon being balloted for is refused, what remedy has he to obtain his rights under the Constitution says he is entitled to?

Answer—In such case a brother has a right to appeal from the decision of his membership in the Lodge to the Grand Lodge. See Section 2, Revised Journal of Grand Lodge.

Question No. 37.—Can the Grand Master, or other officers of the Grand Lodge confer degrees on the night of the Lodge's regular meeting, or charge for the degrees?

Answer—Adopted.

Question No. 38.—A brother who has only been a member of a Lodge one month, asks for and is entitled to receive aid for one month by his Lodge, which Lodge by-laws provide that aid shall be granted to its members only, after having become a member; how long after initiation should he visiting card, referring to such aid?

Answer—Should not be filled.

Question No. 39.—A brother having asked for a card from a Lodge having granted it, but before the President said card for the reason that blank cards were on hand, and before the card was made out to the brother he resides nearer another Lodge than he does his own, unless we are mistaken the other Lodge?

Answer—Granting a withdrawal card in connection with the Lodge at which he is taken or not. Consent of the Lodge at which he resides must be obtained.

Question No. 40.—Has the Grand Master the right to appoint special lecturers to instruct Lodges in Districts where there are no Deputies, and to collect in the district at the same time?

Answer—The Grand Master has a right to appoint special deputies as he may deem for the benefit of the Order.

Question No. 41.—Is the Past Secretary's degree conferred by holding office in the Grand Lodge?

Answer—No. Adopted.

Question No. 42.—Should a member be entitled to receive who is able to follow ordinary business, or is able to pursue any other than his usual?

Answer—No. See Digest pages 15 and 17.

Question No. 43.—Is it obligatory on the Brothers of a Lodge with the brothers by their title, in case of a suit in the Justice's Court for collection of dues and the like?

Answer—Yes. Adopted.

Question No. 44.—Can a petition to become a member of a Lodge under the new affiliating act be received by any lodge of the applicant hails from a State, Territory or Nevada?

Answer—Yes. Adopted.

Question No. 45.—Some two years ago a gentleman by the surname of Wm. Walker was initiated under the Legislature of Oregon changed the name of the Grand Lodge. Now what we want to know is, whether the name on our records should be changed to conform to the present title of the Grand Lodge?

Answer—Yes. Adopted.

Question No. 46.—Any brother applies for a withdrawal card upon being balloted for is refused, what remedy has he to obtain his rights under the Constitution says he is entitled to?

Answer—In such case a brother has a right to appeal from the decision of his membership in the Lodge to the Grand Lodge. See Section 2, Revised Journal of Grand Lodge.

Question No. 47.—Can the Grand Master, or other officers of the Grand Lodge confer degrees on the night of the Lodge's regular meeting, or charge for the degrees?

Answer—Adopted.

Question No. 48.—A brother who has only been a member of a Lodge one month, asks for and is entitled to receive aid for one month by his Lodge, which Lodge by-laws provide that aid shall be granted to its members only, after having become a member; how long after initiation should he visiting card, referring to such aid?

Answer—Should not be filled.

Question No. 49.—A brother having asked for a card from a Lodge having granted it, but before the President said card for the reason that blank cards were on hand, and before the card was made out to the brother he resides nearer another Lodge than he does his own, unless we are mistaken the other Lodge?

Answer—Granting a withdrawal card in connection with the Lodge at which he is taken or not. Consent of the Lodge at which he resides must be obtained.

Question No. 50.—Has the Grand Master the right to appoint special lecturers to instruct Lodges in Districts where there are no Deputies, and to collect in the district at the same time?

Answer—The Grand Master has a right to appoint special deputies as he may deem for the benefit of the Order.

Question No. 51.—Is the Past Secretary's degree conferred by holding office in the Grand Lodge?

Answer—No. Adopted.

Question No. 52.—Should a member be entitled to receive who is able to follow ordinary business, or is able to pursue any other than his usual?

Answer—No. See Digest pages 15 and 17.

Question No. 53.—Is it obligatory on the Brothers of a Lodge with the brothers by their title, in case of a suit in the Justice's Court for collection of dues and the like?

Answer—Yes. Adopted.

Question No. 54.—Can a petition to become a member of a Lodge under the new affiliating act be received by any lodge of the applicant hails from a State, Territory or Nevada?

Answer—Yes. Adopted.

Question No. 55.—Some two years ago a gentleman by the surname of Wm. Walker was initiated under the Legislature of Oregon changed the name of the Grand Lodge. Now what we want to know is, whether the name on our records should be changed to conform to the present title of the Grand Lodge?

Answer—Yes. Adopted.

Question No. 56.—Any brother applies for a withdrawal card upon being balloted for is refused, what remedy has he to obtain his rights under the Constitution says he is entitled to?

Answer—In such case a brother has a right to appeal from the decision of his membership in the Lodge to the Grand Lodge. See Section 2, Revised Journal of Grand Lodge.

Question No. 57.—Can the Grand Master, or other officers of the Grand Lodge confer degrees on the night of the Lodge's regular meeting, or charge for the degrees?

Answer—Adopted.

Question No. 58.—A brother who has only been a member of a Lodge one month, asks for and is entitled to receive aid for one month by his Lodge, which Lodge by-laws provide that aid shall be granted to its members only, after having become a member; how long after initiation should he visiting card, referring to such aid?

Answer—Should not be filled.

Question No. 59.—A brother having asked for a card from a Lodge having granted it, but before the President said card for the reason that blank cards were on hand, and before the card was made out to the brother he resides nearer another Lodge than he does his own, unless we are mistaken the other Lodge?

Answer—Granting a withdrawal card in connection with the Lodge at which he is taken or not. Consent of the Lodge at which he resides must be obtained.

Question No. 60.—Has the Grand Master the right to appoint special lecturers to instruct Lodges in Districts where there are no Deputies, and to collect in the district at the same time?

Answer—The Grand Master has a right to appoint special deputies as he may deem for the benefit of the Order.

Question No. 61.—Is the Past Secretary's degree conferred by holding office in the Grand Lodge?

Answer—No. Adopted.

Question No. 62.—Should a member be entitled to receive who is able to follow ordinary business, or is able to pursue any other than his usual?

Answer—No. See Digest pages 15 and 17.

Question No. 63.—Is it obligatory on the Brothers of a Lodge with the brothers by their title, in case of a suit in the Justice's Court for collection of dues and the like?

Answer—Yes. Adopted.

Question No. 64.—Can a petition to become a member of a Lodge under the new affiliating act be received by any lodge of the applicant hails from a State, Territory or Nevada?

Answer—Yes. Adopted.

Question No. 65.—Some two years ago a gentleman by the surname of Wm. Walker was initiated under the Legislature of Oregon changed the name of the Grand Lodge. Now what we want to know is, whether the name on our records should be changed to conform to the present title of the Grand Lodge?

Answer—Yes. Adopted.

Question No. 66.—Any brother applies for a withdrawal card upon being balloted for is refused, what remedy has he to obtain his rights under the Constitution says he is entitled to?

Answer—In such case a brother has a right to appeal from the decision of his membership in the Lodge to the Grand Lodge. See Section 2, Revised Journal of Grand Lodge.

Question No. 67.—Can the Grand Master, or other officers of the Grand Lodge confer degrees on the night of the Lodge's regular meeting, or charge for the degrees?

Answer—Adopted.

Question No. 68.—A brother who has only been a member of a Lodge one month, asks for and is entitled to receive aid for one month by his Lodge, which Lodge by-laws provide that aid shall be granted to its members only, after having become a member; how long after initiation should he visiting card, referring to such aid?

Answer—Should not be filled.

Question No. 69.—A brother having asked for a card from a Lodge having granted it, but before the President said card for the reason that blank cards were on hand, and before the card was made out to the brother he resides nearer another Lodge than he does his own, unless we are mistaken the other Lodge?

Answer—Granting a withdrawal card in connection with the Lodge at which he is taken or not. Consent of the Lodge at which he resides must be obtained.

Question No. 70.—Has the Grand Master the right to appoint special lecturers to instruct Lodges in Districts where there are no Deputies, and to collect in the district at the same time?

Answer—The Grand Master has a right to appoint special deputies as he may deem for the benefit of the Order.

Question No. 71.—Is the Past Secretary's degree conferred by holding office in the Grand Lodge?

Answer—No. Adopted.

Question No. 72.—Should a member be entitled to receive who is able to follow ordinary business, or is able to pursue any other than his usual?

Answer—No. See Digest pages 15 and 17.

Question No. 73.—Is it obligatory on the Brothers of a Lodge with the brothers by their title, in case of a suit in the Justice's Court for collection of dues and the like?

Answer—Yes. Adopted.

Question No. 74.—Can a petition to become a member of a Lodge under the new affiliating act be received by any lodge of the applicant hails from a State, Territory or Nevada?

Answer—Yes. Adopted.

Question No. 75.—Some two years ago a gentleman by the surname of Wm. Walker was initiated under the Legislature of Oregon changed the name of the Grand Lodge. Now what we want to know is, whether the name on our records should be changed to conform to the present title of the Grand Lodge?

Answer—Yes. Adopted.

Question No. 76.—Any brother applies for a withdrawal card upon being balloted for is refused, what remedy has he to obtain his rights under the Constitution says he is entitled to?

Answer—In such case a brother has a right to appeal from the decision of his membership in the Lodge to the Grand Lodge. See Section 2, Revised Journal of Grand Lodge.

Question No. 77.—Can the Grand Master, or other officers of the Grand Lodge confer degrees on the night of the Lodge's regular meeting, or charge for the degrees?

Answer—Adopted.

Question No. 78.—A brother who has only been a member of a Lodge one month, asks for and is entitled to receive aid for one month by his Lodge, which Lodge by-laws provide that aid shall be granted to its members only, after having become a member; how long after initiation should he visiting card, referring to such aid?

Answer—Should not be filled.

Question No. 79.—A brother having asked for a card from a Lodge having granted it, but before the President said card for the reason that blank cards were on hand, and before the card was made out to the brother he resides nearer another Lodge than he does his own, unless we are mistaken the other Lodge?

Answer—Granting a withdrawal card in connection with the Lodge at which he is taken or not. Consent of the Lodge at which he resides must be obtained.

Question No. 80.—Has the Grand Master the right to appoint special lecturers to instruct Lodges in Districts where there are no Deputies, and to collect in the district at the same time?

Answer—The Grand Master has a right to appoint special deputies as he may deem for the benefit of the Order.

Question No. 81.—Is the Past Secretary's degree conferred by holding office in the Grand Lodge?

Answer—No. Adopted.

Question No. 82.—Should a member be entitled to receive who is able to follow ordinary business, or is able to pursue any other than his usual?

Answer—No. See Digest pages 15 and 17.

Question No. 83.—Is it obligatory on the Brothers of a Lodge with the brothers by their title, in case of a suit in the Justice's Court for collection of dues and the like?

Answer—Yes. Adopted.

Question No. 84.—Can a petition to become a member of a Lodge under the new affiliating act be received by any lodge of the applicant hails from a State, Territory or Nevada?

Answer—Yes. Adopted.

Question No. 85.—Some two years ago a gentleman by the surname of Wm. Walker was initiated under the Legislature of Oregon changed the name of the Grand Lodge. Now what we want to know is, whether the name on our records should be changed to conform to the present title of the Grand Lodge?

Answer—Yes. Adopted.

Question No. 86.—Any brother applies for a withdrawal card upon being balloted for is refused, what remedy has he to obtain his rights under the Constitution says he is entitled to?

Answer—In such case a brother has a right to appeal from the decision of his membership in the Lodge to the Grand Lodge. See Section 2, Revised Journal of Grand Lodge.

Question No. 87.—Can the Grand Master, or other officers of the Grand Lodge confer degrees on the night of the Lodge's regular meeting, or charge for the degrees?

Answer—Adopted.

Question No. 88.—A brother who has only been a member of a Lodge one month, asks for and is entitled to receive aid for one month by his Lodge, which Lodge by-laws provide that aid shall be granted to its members only, after having become a member; how long after initiation should he visiting card, referring to such aid?

Answer—Should not be filled.

Question No. 89.—A brother having asked for a card from a Lodge having granted it, but before the President said card for the reason that blank cards were on hand, and before the card was made out to the brother he resides nearer another Lodge than he does his own, unless we are mistaken the other Lodge?

Answer—Granting a withdrawal card in connection with the Lodge at which he is taken or not. Consent of the Lodge at which he resides must be obtained.

Question No. 90.—Has the Grand Master the right to appoint special lecturers to instruct Lodges in Districts where there are no Deputies, and to collect in the district at the same time?

Answer—The Grand Master has a right to appoint special deputies as he may deem for the benefit of the Order.

Question No. 91.—Is the Past Secretary's degree conferred by holding office in the Grand Lodge?

Answer—No. Adopted.

Question No. 92.—Should a member be entitled to receive who is able to follow ordinary business, or is able to pursue any other than his usual?

Answer—No. See Digest pages 15 and 17.

Question No. 93.—Is it obligatory on the Brothers of a Lodge with the brothers by their title, in case of a suit in the Justice's Court for collection of dues and the like?

Answer—Yes. Adopted.

Question No. 94.—Can a petition to become a member of a Lodge under the new affiliating act be received by any lodge of the applicant hails from a State, Territory or Nevada?

Answer—Yes. Adopted.

Question No. 95.—Some two years ago a gentleman by the surname of Wm. Walker was initiated under the Legislature of Oregon changed the name of the Grand Lodge. Now what we want to know is, whether the name on our records should be changed to conform to the present title of the Grand Lodge?

Answer—Yes. Adopted.

Question No. 96.—Any brother applies for a withdrawal card upon being balloted for is refused, what remedy has he to obtain his rights under the Constitution says he is entitled to?

Answer—In such case a brother has a right to appeal from the decision of his membership in the Lodge to the Grand Lodge. See Section 2, Revised Journal of Grand Lodge.

Question No. 97.—Can the Grand Master, or other officers of the Grand Lodge confer degrees on the night of the Lodge's regular meeting, or charge for the degrees?

Answer—Adopted.

Question No. 98.—A brother who has only been a member of a Lodge one month, asks for and is entitled to receive aid for one month by his Lodge, which Lodge by-laws provide that aid shall be granted to its members only, after having become a member; how long after initiation should he visiting card, referring to such aid?

Answer—Should not be filled.

Question No. 99.—A brother having asked for a card from a Lodge having granted it, but before the President said card for the reason that blank cards were on hand, and before the card was made out to the brother he resides nearer another Lodge than he does his own, unless we are mistaken the other Lodge?

Answer—Granting a withdrawal card in connection with the Lodge at which he is taken or not. Consent of the Lodge at which he resides must be obtained.

Question No. 100.—Has the Grand Master the right to appoint special lecturers to instruct Lodges in Districts where there are no Deputies, and to collect in the district at the same time?

Answer—The Grand Master has a right to appoint special deputies as he may deem for the benefit of the Order.

Question No. 101.—Is the Past Secretary's degree conferred by holding office in the Grand Lodge?

Answer—No. Adopted.

Question No. 102.—Should a member be entitled to receive who is able to follow ordinary business, or is able to pursue any other than his usual?

Answer—No. See Digest pages 15 and 17.

Question No. 103.—Is it obligatory on the Brothers of a Lodge with the brothers by their title, in case of a suit in the Justice's Court for collection of dues and the like?

Answer—Yes. Adopted.

Question No. 104.—Can a petition to become a member of a Lodge under the new affiliating act be received by any lodge of the applicant hails from a State, Territory or Nevada?

Answer—Yes. Adopted.

Question No. 105.—Some two years ago a gentleman by the surname of Wm. Walker was initiated under the Legislature of Oregon changed the name of the Grand Lodge. Now what we want to know is, whether the name on our records should be changed to conform to the present title of the Grand Lodge?

Answer—Yes. Adopted.

Question No. 106.—Any brother applies for a withdrawal card upon being balloted for is refused, what remedy has he to obtain his rights under the Constitution says he is entitled to?

Answer—In such case a brother has a right to appeal from the decision of his membership in the Lodge to the Grand Lodge. See Section 2, Revised Journal of Grand Lodge.

Question No. 107.—Can the Grand Master, or other officers of the Grand Lodge confer degrees on the night of the Lodge's regular meeting, or charge for the degrees?

Answer—Adopted.

Question No. 108.—A brother who has only been a member of a Lodge one month, asks for and is entitled to receive aid for one month by his Lodge, which Lodge by-laws provide that aid shall be granted to its members only, after having become a member; how long after initiation should he visiting card, referring to such aid?

Answer—Should not be filled.

Question No. 109.—A brother having asked for a card from a Lodge having granted it, but before the President said card for the reason that blank cards were on hand, and before the card was made out to the brother he resides nearer another Lodge than he does his own, unless we are mistaken the other Lodge?

Answer—Granting a withdrawal card in connection with the Lodge at which he is taken or not. Consent of the Lodge at which he resides must be obtained.

Question No. 110.—Has the Grand Master the right to appoint special lecturers to instruct Lodges in Districts where there are no Deputies, and to collect in the district at the same time?

Answer—The Grand Master has a right to appoint special deputies as he may deem for the benefit of the Order.

Question No. 111.—Is the Past Secretary's degree conferred by holding office in the Grand Lodge?

Answer—No. Adopted.

Question No. 112.—Should a member be entitled to receive who is able to follow ordinary business, or is able to pursue any other than his usual?

Answer—No. See Digest pages 15 and 17.

Question No. 113.—Is it obligatory on the Brothers of a Lodge with the brothers by their title, in case of a suit in the Justice's Court for collection of dues and the like?

Answer—Yes. Adopted.

Question No. 114.—Can a petition to become a member of a Lodge under the new affiliating act be received by any lodge of the applicant hails from a State, Territory or Nevada?

Answer—Yes. Adopted.

Question No. 115.—Some two years ago a gentleman by the surname of Wm. Walker was initiated under the Legislature of Oregon changed the name of the Grand Lodge. Now what we want to know is, whether the name on our records should be changed to conform to the present title of the Grand Lodge?

Answer—Yes. Adopted.

Question No. 116.—Any brother applies for a withdrawal card upon being balloted for is refused, what remedy has he to obtain his rights under the Constitution says he is entitled to?

Answer—In such case a brother has a right to appeal from the decision of his membership in the Lodge to the Grand Lodge. See Section 2, Revised Journal of Grand Lodge.

Question No. 117.—Can the Grand Master, or other officers of the Grand Lodge confer degrees on the night of the Lodge's regular meeting, or charge for the degrees?

Answer—Adopted.

Question No. 118.—A brother who has only been a member of a Lodge one month, asks for and is entitled to receive aid for one month by his Lodge, which Lodge by-laws provide that aid shall be granted to its members only, after having become a member; how long after initiation should he visiting card, referring to such aid?

Answer—Should not be filled.

Question No. 119.—A brother having asked for a card from a Lodge having granted it, but before the President said card for the reason that blank cards were on hand, and before the card was made out to the brother he resides nearer another Lodge than he does his own, unless we are mistaken the other Lodge?

Answer—Granting a withdrawal card in connection with the Lodge at which he is taken or not. Consent of the Lodge at which he resides must be obtained.

Question No. 120.—Has the Grand Master the right to appoint special lecturers to instruct Lodges in Districts where there are no Deputies, and to collect in the district at the same time?

Answer—The Grand Master has a right to appoint special deputies as he may deem for the benefit of the Order.

Question No. 121.—Is the Past Secretary's degree conferred by holding office in the Grand Lodge?

Answer—No. Adopted.

Question No. 122.—Should a member be entitled to receive who is able to follow ordinary business, or is able to pursue any other than his usual?

Answer—No. See Digest pages 15 and 17.

Question No. 123.—Is it obligatory on the Brothers of a Lodge with the brothers by their title, in case of a suit in the Justice's Court for collection of dues and the like?

Answer—Yes. Adopted.

Question No. 124.—Can a petition to become a member of a Lodge under the new affiliating act be received by any lodge of the applicant hails from a State, Territory or Nevada?

Answer—Yes. Adopted.

Question No. 125.—Some two years ago a gentleman by the surname of Wm. Walker was initiated under the Legislature of Oregon changed the name of the Grand Lodge. Now what we want to know is, whether the name on our records should be changed to conform to the present title of the Grand Lodge?

Answer—Yes. Adopted.

Question No. 126.—Any brother applies for a withdrawal card upon being balloted for is refused, what remedy has he to obtain his rights under the Constitution says he is entitled to?

Answer—In such case a brother has a right to appeal from the decision of his membership in the Lodge to the Grand Lodge. See Section 2, Revised Journal of Grand Lodge.

Question No. 127.—Can the Grand Master, or other officers of the Grand Lodge confer degrees on the night of the Lodge's regular meeting, or charge for the degrees?

Answer—Adopted.

Question No. 128.—A brother who has only been a member of a Lodge one month, asks for and is entitled to receive aid for one month by his Lodge, which Lodge by-laws provide that aid shall be granted to its members only, after having become a member; how long after initiation should he visiting card, referring to such aid?

Answer—Should not be filled.

Question No. 129.—A brother having asked for a card from a Lodge having granted it, but before the President said card for the reason that blank cards were on hand, and before the card was made out to the brother he resides nearer another Lodge than he does his own, unless we are mistaken the other Lodge?

Answer—Granting a withdrawal card in connection with the Lodge at which he is taken or not. Consent of the Lodge at which he resides must be obtained.

Question No. 130.—Has the Grand Master the right to appoint special lecturers to instruct Lodges in Districts where there are no Deputies, and to collect in the district at the same time?

Answer—The Grand Master has a right to appoint special deputies as he may deem for the benefit of the Order.

Question No. 131.—Is the Past Secretary's degree conferred by holding office in the Grand Lodge?

Answer—No. Adopted.

Question No. 132.—Should a member be entitled to receive who is able to follow ordinary business, or is able to pursue any other than his usual?

Answer—No. See Digest pages 15 and 17.

Question No. 133.—Is it obligatory on the Brothers of a Lodge with the brothers by their title, in case of a suit in the Justice's Court for collection of dues and the like?

Answer—Yes. Adopted.

Question No. 134.—Can a petition to become a member of a Lodge under the new affiliating act be received by any lodge of the applicant hails from a State, Territory or Nevada?

Answer—Yes. Adopted.

Question No. 135.—Some two years ago a gentleman by the surname of Wm. Walker was initiated under the Legislature of Oregon changed the name of the Grand Lodge. Now what we want to know is, whether the name on our records should be changed to conform to the present title of the Grand Lodge?

Answer—Yes. Adopted.

Question No. 136.—Any brother applies for a withdrawal card upon being balloted for is refused, what remedy has he to obtain his rights under the Constitution says he is entitled to?

Answer—In such case a brother has a right to appeal from the decision of his membership in the Lodge to the Grand Lodge. See Section 2, Revised Journal of Grand Lodge.

Question No. 137.—Can the Grand Master, or other officers of the Grand Lodge confer degrees on the night of the Lodge's regular meeting, or charge for the degrees?

Answer—Adopted.

Question No. 138.—A brother who has only been a member of a Lodge one month, asks for and is entitled to receive aid for one month by his Lodge, which Lodge by-laws provide that aid shall be granted to its members only, after having become a member; how long after initiation should he visiting card, referring to such aid?

Answer—Should not be filled.

Question No. 139.—A brother having asked for a card from a Lodge having granted it, but before the President said card for the reason that blank cards were on hand, and before the card was made out to the brother he resides nearer another Lodge than he does his own, unless we are mistaken the other Lodge?

Answer—Granting a withdrawal card in connection with the Lodge at which he is taken or not. Consent of the Lodge at which he resides must be obtained.

Question No. 140.—Has the Grand Master the right to appoint special lecturers to instruct Lodges in Districts where there are no Deputies, and to collect in the district at the same time?

Answer—The Grand Master has a right to appoint special deputies as he may deem for the benefit of the Order.

Question No. 141.—Is the Past Secretary's degree conferred by holding office in the Grand Lodge?

Answer—No. Adopted.

Question No. 142.—Should a member be entitled to receive who is able to follow ordinary business, or is able to pursue any other than his usual?

Answer—No. See Digest pages 15 and 17.

Question No. 143.—Is it obligatory on the Brothers of a Lodge with the brothers by their title, in case of a suit in the Justice's Court for collection of dues and the like?

Answer—Yes. Adopted.

Question No. 144.—Can a petition to become a member of a Lodge under the new affiliating act be received by any lodge of the applicant hails from a State, Territory or Nevada?

Answer—Yes. Adopted.

Question No. 145.—Some two years ago a gentleman by the surname of Wm. Walker was initiated under the Legislature of Oregon changed the name of the Grand Lodge. Now what we want to know is, whether the name on our records should be changed to conform to the present title of the Grand Lodge?

Answer—Yes. Adopted.

Question No. 146.—Any brother applies for a withdrawal card upon being balloted for is refused, what remedy has he to obtain his rights under the Constitution says he is entitled to?

Answer—In such case a brother has a right to appeal from the decision of his membership in the Lodge to the Grand Lodge. See Section 2, Revised Journal of Grand Lodge.

Question No. 147.—Can the Grand Master, or other officers of the Grand Lodge confer degrees on the night of the Lodge's regular meeting, or charge for the degrees?

Answer—Adopted.

Question No. 148.—A brother who has only been a member of a Lodge one month, asks for and is entitled to receive aid for one month by his Lodge, which Lodge by-laws provide that aid shall be granted to its members only, after having become a member; how long after initiation should he visiting card, referring to such aid?

Answer—Should not be filled.

Question No. 149.—A brother having asked for a card from a Lodge having granted it, but before the President said card for the reason that blank cards were on hand, and before the card was made out to the brother he resides nearer another Lodge than he does his own, unless we are mistaken the other Lodge?

Answer—Granting a withdrawal card in connection with the Lodge at which he is taken or not. Consent of the Lodge at which he resides must be obtained.

Question No. 150.—Has the Grand Master the right to appoint special lecturers to instruct Lodges in Districts where there are no Deputies, and to collect in the district at the same time?

Answer—The Grand Master has a right to appoint special deputies as he may deem for the benefit of the Order.

Question No. 151.—Is the Past Secretary's degree conferred by holding office in the Grand Lodge?

Answer—No. Adopted.

Question No. 152.—Should a member be entitled to receive who is able to follow ordinary business, or is able to pursue any other than his usual?

Answer—No. See Digest pages 15 and 17.

Question No. 153.—Is it obligatory on the Brothers of a Lodge with the brothers by their title, in case of a suit in the Justice's Court for collection of dues and the like?

Answer—Yes. Adopted.

Question No. 154.—Can a petition to become a member of a Lodge under the new affiliating act be received by any lodge of the applicant hails from a State, Territory or Nevada?

Answer—Yes. Adopted.

Question No. 155.—Some two years ago a gentleman by the surname of Wm. Walker was initiated under the Legislature of Oregon changed the name of the Grand Lodge. Now what we want to know is, whether the name on our records should be changed to conform to the present title of the Grand Lodge?

Answer—Yes. Adopted.

Question No. 156.—Any brother applies for a withdrawal card upon being balloted for is refused, what remedy has he to obtain his rights under the Constitution says he is entitled to?

Answer—In such case a brother has a right to appeal from the decision of his membership in the Lodge to the Grand Lodge. See Section 2, Revised Journal of Grand Lodge.

Question No. 157.—Can the Grand Master, or other officers of the Grand Lodge confer degrees on the night of the Lodge's regular meeting, or charge for the degrees?

Answer—Adopted.

Question No. 158.—A brother who has only been a member of a Lodge one month, asks for and is entitled to receive aid for one month by his Lodge, which Lodge by-laws provide that aid shall be granted to its members only, after having become a member; how long after initiation should he visiting card, referring to such aid?

Answer—Should not be filled.

Question No. 159.—A brother having asked for a card from a Lodge having granted it, but before the President said card for the reason that blank cards were on hand, and before the card was made out to the brother he resides nearer another Lodge than he does his own, unless we are mistaken the other Lodge?

Answer—Granting a withdrawal card in connection with the Lodge at which he is taken or not. Consent of the Lodge at which he resides must be obtained.

Question No. 160.—Has the Grand Master the right to appoint special lecturers to instruct Lodges in Districts where there are no Deputies, and to collect in the district at the same time?

Answer—The Grand Master has a right to appoint special deputies as he may deem for the benefit of the Order.

Question No. 161.—Is the Past Secretary's degree conferred by holding office in the Grand Lodge?

Answer—No. Adopted.

Question No. 162.—Should a member be entitled to receive who is able to follow ordinary business, or is able to pursue any other than his usual?

Answer—No. See Digest pages 15 and 17.

Question No. 163.—Is it obligatory on the Brothers of a Lodge with the brothers by their title, in case of a suit in the Justice's Court for collection of dues and the like?

Answer—Yes. Adopted.

Question No. 164.—Can a petition to become a member of a Lodge under the new affiliating act be received by any lodge of the applicant hails from a State, Territory or Nevada?

Answer—Yes. Adopted.

Question No. 165.—Some two years ago a gentleman by the surname of Wm. Walker was initiated under the Legislature of Oregon changed the name of the Grand Lodge. Now what we want to know is, whether the name on our records should be changed to conform to the present title of the Grand Lodge?

Answer—Yes. Adopted.

Question No. 166.—Any brother applies for a withdrawal card upon being balloted for is refused, what remedy has he to obtain his rights under the Constitution says he is entitled to?

Answer—In such case a brother has a right to appeal from the decision of his membership in the Lodge to the Grand Lodge. See Section 2, Revised Journal of Grand Lodge.

Question No. 167.—Can the Grand Master, or other officers of the Grand Lodge confer degrees on the night of the Lodge's regular meeting, or charge for the degrees?

Answer—Adopted.

Question No. 168.—A brother who has only been a member of a Lodge one month, asks for and is entitled to receive aid for one month by his Lodge, which Lodge by-laws provide that aid shall be granted to its members only, after having become a member; how long after initiation should he visiting card, referring to such aid?

Answer—Should not be filled.

Question No. 169.—A brother having asked for a card from a Lodge having granted it, but before the President said card for the reason that blank cards were on hand, and before the card was made out to the brother he resides nearer another Lodge than he does his own, unless we are mistaken the other Lodge?

Answer—Granting a withdrawal card in connection with the Lodge at which he is taken or not. Consent of the Lodge at which he resides must be obtained.

Question No. 170.—Has the Grand Master the right to appoint special lecturers to instruct Lodges in Districts where there are no Deputies, and to collect in the district at the same time?

Answer—The Grand Master has a right to appoint special deputies as he may deem for the benefit of the Order.

Question No. 171.—Is the Past Secretary's degree conferred by holding office in the Grand Lodge?

Answer—No. Adopted.

Question No. 172.—Should a member be entitled to receive who is able to follow ordinary business, or is able to pursue any other than his usual?

Answer—No. See Digest pages 15 and 17.

Question No. 173.—Is it obligatory on the Brothers of a Lodge with the brothers by their title, in case of a suit in the Justice's Court for collection of dues and the like?

Answer—Yes. Adopted.

Question No. 174.—Can a petition to become a member of a Lodge under the new affiliating act be received by any lodge of the applicant hails from a State, Territory or Nevada?

Answer—Yes. Adopted.

A Coming Conflict.

THE FREE-TRADERS DRAW THEIR SINEWS OF WAR—ASSAULTS ON PROTECTION BY THEIR FOREIGN WORKERS.

From the Adams (Mass.) Transcript, April 23.]

For three years to a speedy and bitter struggle between the question of free trade. The war, with its many results, gave the policy of protection an opportunity which it never had and never could have while the slaveholders were master of the government. They were for free trade because they believed it promoted their interests, and hated it because they knew it injured the North and retarded the development and success of free institutions. This probably had a large influence in deciding the course of England and France at the breaking out of hostilities. Their sympathy with the South was natural and grew out of political agreement, commercial greed and a desire to keep and enlarge a market for their manufactured goods. Our blockade of the Southern ports and our tariff completed what national greed and dynastic interests began, it fixed the hostility of England and France. But the war gave the North the control of Congress and the exigencies of its progress created the necessity for a policy of protection, which has now had a trial of ten years. Under its influence the industry of the North during the war sprang into gigantic development, carrying with it an amazing growth and prosperity. Notwithstanding the enormous drain and waste of war, the North grew in wealth and power more rapidly than before, and is today richer and stronger than ever. This is largely the influence and result of the policy of protection which invited into being new industries and fostered and guarded those already established. Without the tariff, our industries would have been destroyed and we like the South, should have been at the mercy of Europe, compelled to buy their goods, borrow their money and depend upon our enemies for support. That support we could not have obtained, because the cause of despotism required our defeat and humiliation. Our tariff made us independent, while it stimulated and protected the industry out of which came the means by which our armies were fed, clothed and paid. While this is manifest to the American people, it has become rapidly and painfully clear to England. The tariff has driven her from the control of our markets and given it to our own people. The consequence has been a steady and appalling decline of manufacturing in England. Mills have been stopped, labor is a drug in the manufacturing districts, and riot and tumult have increased. England has joined hands with rebels, and built their *Alabamas* with which to destroy our commerce and give her the carrying trade of the world, and now she clamors for free trade to employ her ships and revive her sinking industry. She wants free trade that she may glut our markets with her accumulated goods; free trade to undersell our manufacturers, disband our laborers, and arrest production. free trade, that is the end she may control our market. To accomplish this all the energies and wealth of the great importing interests are now being directed. The New York importers are the soul and source of the present assault upon the policy of protection. They patronize the great journals, they subscribe the ample funds, they organize the "reform league," they pay the peripatetic lecturers, they supply the Washington lobby, they inspire the Democratic leaders with an issue, and are preparing the forces of free trade for the approaching conflict. While there are honest differences of opinion, and many defects and abuses in present laws, and good ground for revision and rectification, still, the real cause of the present struggle lies in the selfishness and hostility of the importing interest, and this interest is mainly European. With the exception of a few cultured theorists and thinkers the free trade movement is directed and supported by the agents and partners of European capitalists and manufacturers. At present, the movement goes under the name of "Tariff Reform," but this is only a temporary device to consolidate the new converts, to be abandoned for the other flag of "free trade" when the necessity for concealment and sham is passed. The movement includes Democrats, sentimental Republicans, and a few short-sighted manufacturers who hope to remove the duty on raw materials and retain it on the goods they make. All these classes and interests are skilfully used and marshaled, with appeals to party ambition, sectional prejudice, business selfishness and popular ignorance, to the end that foreign capital and cheap labor may break down domestic manufactories and monopolize the American market. This is the real purpose which underlies the pretenses of the "reform league," and this the issue which the country will soon be summoned to meet.

Boop-La!

A NEW JERSEY "RELIGIOUS" SECT—AN IMPROVEMENT ON THE HOWLING DERVISHES.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, April 20.]

Great religious excitement exists in Maconpin, twelve miles from Patterson, N. J. A new religious society called "Jedwards's Band" has been started, supplanting a favorite station of the Methodist Church. The Methodists sent their best preachers to combat the heresy, but they are repudiated. Rash in turn is forced to leave.

The peculiar form of worship develops itself in puffing, blowing, whistling, shouting, jumping, wrestling, falling to the floor, and rolling over and kicking. Both women and men engage in the exercises. Baptism is by immersion in the village mill-pond, in the dead hour of the night. On Sunday, they hold continuous service, and take a recess for meals only, refusing to read a newspaper, or even to receive a letter on that day.

Every Thursday evening they hold their meetings in the school house, until a difficulty about the candles used led them to leave it, and now they meet at any house in the neighborhood where the spirit manifests itself.

John Rhinesmith, a wealthy and well-to-do farmer of the neighborhood, is the chief man of the band, and recently had his house rebuilt especially to accommodate the brethren; one room resting on strong beams, it stands the jumping; but about a month ago, an ardent member, in a paroxysm of fanaticism, declared that when filled with the Holy Ghost he felt as air, and even though they jumped upon a looking-glass, they would, got so much as bruise it with a scratch; whereupon he began to leap upon the stove, hearth, and broke it off, and then leaping on the top, broke in the frail covers, and finally smashed a big rocking chair before he subsided.

Recently Rhinesmith baptised Mr. Gilbert B. Speaker, a man of family and a convert to the new faith, the baptism taking place in Rhinesmith's mill pond, before the members of the band and amid shouts and cries, the whole gang at one time shouting "fire," to the alarm of others in the neighborhood, it being then after midnight.

One of the band told a reporter that as he was at work in his barn, he got the spirit and that he ran one mile over ditches and fences before the spirit left him, and all this time he was so elated that he thought he was flying.

When jumping in ecstacy of the Holy Ghost, they say their spirits rise far above their bodies.

They permit no person, excepting those belonging to the band, to join them in singing or jumping, or any other of their exercises, although no objection is made to the attendance of outsiders at the meetings of the band. A dozen will have the floor at once, pounding and kicking, and the whole crowd seem worked up to a fearful state of excitement—some jumping until they fall; the women shrinking in the wildest manner, and others praying, whistling, or puffing, as for a wager.

They permit no levity on the part of the young folks during their proceedings. Mr. Cob, one of the Band, is thought to be growing insane under the excitement of this religious frenzy. There is no doubt that the members of the Band are sincere enthusiasts. The Society now numbers over five hundred members.

A DEMOCRATIC DISCOVERY. The Rome (Ga.) *Courier* demonstrates, to its own satisfaction, that the negro race is destined to a speedy extinction. It makes known, as the result of editorial observation, that the mortality among the colored population is about six times as great as among the whites, and that there is a great scarcity of negro babies. Hence it asks, with a triumphant air: "What is the darkey drifting?" and answers, "To a speedy extinction." He is to disappear from the earth like the Dodo and Great Auk, all that will be left of the race will be a few fossils preserved in some geological museum. All this tremendous result is to follow, because the negro has been given his freedom.

These "facts" which are wrought out in high color, make the future of the negro look dark enough, if he stays down in Georgia, and he is told in a wise proposition, he selecting the cabinet in which he wants to transmit his bones to future generations. Up North, no such astonishing results have followed emancipation. The colored folks seem to be enjoying reasonably good health—have as many children as usual—and don't die off, to speak of, as compared with the whites, but are apparently increasing in numbers, as they are in education and mechanical skill. Not even the most enthusiastic collector of fossils or anthropasin in comparative anatomy, has thought necessary to procure a specimen as yet, though the theory of "extinction" would insure a high premium on the article, and give a speculating turn to the profession of body snatching. On the whole, we would not advise any one to embark his means in the direction, for fear that there may be a trifling error somewhere in the *Courier* mans figures, and that the negro will still live to spite Cassandra's prophecy. [*Chicago Republican.*]

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PORTLAND, Thursday, May 12, 1870

Gold is still quoted at New York at 111

Legal Tenders are quoted at 87½@ already

The supply of money in this market is ample for all legitimate business purposes. The banks are ready to loan on good security at the usual rate of 1 per cent. interest, any amount that may be wanted, but they have a disposition to limit the circulation on security which is not another one. There is already a considerable increase in the volume of money in circulation, as compared with one, two or three months ago, and there is little or no doubt but it will be increased in the early part of people. Rates of interest are as ranged

The following is a comparative statement of the exports of specie from the port of New York to foreign ports for nineteen years, from Jan. 1st April 30, 1870, and for the corresponding periods in the undermentioned years:

Years			
1870	$[illegible]	1869	$1,374,446
1868	9,747,503	1859	14,202,961
1864	8,149,272	1858	2,912,801
1867	5,944,200	1857	8,571,041
1866	3,211,024	1856	6,067,545
1865	3,211,024	1855	2,532,151
1864	1,150,350	1854	1,452,348
1863	10,465,200	1853	3,194,476
1862	12,905,782	1852	7,232,761
1861	2,501 001		

Says the *Commercial Herald*: The speculative tendencies of Wall street operators nearly resolved their quotes to Saturday's or last, but the old clique have again been busy, and strong efforts have been made to reorganize for another grand achievement in the gold market. They have, however, much more to contend against, and can hardly succeed in any such attempt. The recent rise in the gold premium, from 110 to 111, has had the effect of unearthing vast amounts of coin from private boards, banks and close corporations, in order to reap the benefit, the general impression being that there is no good warrant for the rise, and that it is but evanescent. This prodigious amount of coin has been flooding Wall street, and operating against the speculators, besides being backed by large sums paid out of the Treasury for interest, sales of gold and purchase of bonds.

Gradually, and by natural process, the country is working its way to resumption, and each day brings us nearer the time when greenbacks and gold will be at par. When that occurs business will be done on a clear, well comprehended and substantial basis; commerce, traffic, manufactures, agricultural operations, and every interest will be enlarged, and benefited. Confidence will be restored, and those who are now compelled to operate with the greatest caution and within narrow limits, will find their field expanded, and their enterprise animated.

In commercial circles we find a cheerful spirit prevailing. The week has been one of fair business in the aggregate, though in a few lines there has been less animation than is desirable. There is less movement in Dry Goods perhaps than in any other branch of trade, and yet the sales have been by no means insignificant for the week. Among Dry Goods There have been quite a number of allotments during the week of harvesters and mowers, etc. The aggregate of business transacted is quite fair as compared with the average of preceding weeks. The apparent certainty of a good season for the farmers of this State is giving already a considerable impetus to this trade. The steamer *California* for Victoria to-day takes a considerable amount of agricultural machinery, farm tools, etc. Hardware—But little has been doing within the last few days. The most of the upcountry merchants have laid in their spring stocks, and these is likely to be a dull season for a month or two. Prices here, however, firm and without change. Groceries—About the usual volume of business observable. Sugars and coffees have advanced about ½c per lb each. Salt of nearly all brands, has still further declined. Other goods as before quoted

Produce—The generalions of the market is hopeful, though advices from San Francisco represent the chances against anticipating the present prices for flour. We quote all leading brands, however, $5 50@6 Wheat—good white has advanced to $1@$1 05, fall, and buyers are paying $1@$1 02½. Oats, however, but little offering and prices are scarcely better than nominal. Oatstraw—The price has advanced to $16 per bushel; supplies are limited, and the feed is dearly worth mention. Ground Feed is $2 50 per ton higher. Other produce as quoted last week.

The steamship *California* for Victoria and Puget Sound to day, takes a full cargo, mostly of flour, with all lots of wheat, bacon and other produce and provisions. The shipments are nearly all to Victoria consignees.

An English agricultural journal, of late date, speaking of the crop prospects in that country, says: "The wheats, more backward, thin, and weak than they have been known for years, are only just coming into readiness for the hoe. The roller and peasel have been universally in requisition for solidifying the dry and dusty soil about the plants, and the crop has suffered severe injury from drought following upon an excessive rain-fall."

Shipping Intelligence.

The steamship *California* will sail from San Francisco for Portland next Tuesday, the 24th.

Sailed—May 10th, propeller steamship *California*, for Victoria, with 800 tons freight and 47 passengers

To Sail—May 21st, steamship *Moses Taylor*, San Francisco.

Wholesale and Jobbing Markets

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Seasonable goods—Mowers—Buckeye, $120@150; Clipper $125@150; Union, McCormick, Wood, and other patterns, $110@140. Reapers—Buckeye, Rake, $47 50; Whitcomb's do do, $40 00; Bain's Wisconsin Farm Wagon, $185@195.

Reapers—Buckeye Hand Rake, $225@250; Buckeye Self Rake, $260@275; Dodge (Ohio Buckeye) Hand and Self Rakes, $230@260, other patterns both Hand and Self Rakers $175@250.

Harvesters—Buckeye Binder, 10 to 12 feet cut, $340@365; Marsh Harvester, $275.

Threshers—Sweepstakes (Improved for 1870) 24 to 40 cylinder $565@900. Pitt's Challenger, 4 to 12 horse power, $600@850. Ball's Tornado, 8 to 10 horse power, $750@800. Wallace Chain Thresher, $450@475.

Horse Powers—Carey, 8 to 12 horse, $150@250; Pitts Challenger, 4 to 12 horse-power, $200@275. Jackson Michigan Farm Wagon, complete box brake, &c., $140@165 to $175; Burl's Silky Rake, $40 to $45; Hollingsworth Rake, $45 to $50; Revolving Rake, $8 50 to $12; Buckeye Wire Horse Rake, $12 to $15; Hand Rakes, $5 00 to $6 50. Scythes and snaths—Bloods, $23 50 to $28 00; Grant's Grape Vine Cradles, $47 50; Hay Forks, $4 50 to $13; Beeby Forks, Dbl's, $16 00; Wilcox, $15 00 do; Horse Hay Forks, $12 50@14 00

BAGS AND BAGGING—Burlap bags, 22x36, 12c each; do 22x44, 15c; Dundee gunnies, 16½c; linen bagging, per yd, 115@12c; cotton, per yd, 11½@12c

BUILDING MATERIALS—New Jersey Cement, ₩ bbl., $5 00; Knapp's, $4 50@5 00; Santa Cruz Lime, ₩ bbl., $2 75; San Juan do., $2 75. Calcine Plaster—₩ ton, Land, $8 50. Hair—Cow, assorted rough fur, $14@16; dressed, $22@30; flooring, $26@30. Lath, ₩ M; cedar shingles, $2 50; redwood boards, dressed, $47 50@50; Eastern hardware, 16@20c per lock.

BROOMS—Oregon make, No. 1, $5 25 ₩ doz.; No. 2, $4 25 ₩ doz.; No. 3, $4 25 ₩ doz.; California make—Palmer & Gillespie's, No. 1, $5 50; No. 2, $4 50; No. 3, $3 50. Other makes—No. 1, $6 50; No. 2, $4 50; No. 3, $3 50.

CANDLES—Grants, 19@21½; Emory's, 18c; Kelly's, 18c; Star, 19c; Ward's, 19c; Harkness', 22; Macy's, 20c

COFFEE—Rio, 20@22½. Costa Rica, 22½@23c; Java, 25@27; Jones' Prepared, Java, 41; Charters, 31; Kona, 30c

DRUGS—Alum, bbls 6c; borax, Eastern, $40@45c; blue vitriol, 13c; potash, bi-carb, 17c, 1 lb cans per doz, $2 25; Rosin, per bbl, $3@3½; saltpetre, kegs, 16@22c; sulphur 3½@3½c.

DRY GOODS—Standard drills, 16@17; seconds, 13½@14. *Sheetings*—Light 12½@13; medium, 13½@14; Standard, 14@15. House lining, 9½@10. Bed ticking, shooting, 3-4, 17½@19; do, 7-8, 19½@21; do, 4-4, 13½@20. Cotton checks, 15@16; linen checks, 25@27. Cambrics, 10½@11. Oxfords, flannel, bleached, 18½@22 do, brown, 15@20. Cottonades, light, 25@30; do, dark, 37½@40. Denims, 16@25. Hickory stripes, 15@25. Satinet, Card Prints, 10½@; seconds, 9½@10. Delaines, 19@20. Ginghams, 20@25. Ticks, 7-8, 16½@22; do, 4-4, 22@32. Beer duck, 37. Table linen, damask, brown, 37½@50; do, damask bleached, 50@87½. Diaper linen, 37½@50. Seamless sacks, 37½@45. Alpaca, black, 37½@75. Worsted, 95@1 25. Drash, 11@15.

FIGURTS, RAISINS, ETC.—Figs—California, per box, $2@2 50; Raisins, new fresh layers, in boxes, $5 00; do half boxes, $3 25; in cap boxes, $5 50; Currants, ₩ lb, 17c. Canned peaches, 4's, 28@32½. Assorted pie fruits, $4 25; Hominy, in tins, $4 50. Green Corn, in cans, $1 50@1 60; Tomatoes, in tins, $3 00@3 75. Oysters, Field's, $3 60; McMillan's, $3 75; other brands, $3 25@3 50. Tomato Catsup in pints, $1 75, in qts, $2 25; Caper sauce, $4 50@5 00. Hams, Eastern, 16@17c; Bacon, 14@15c. Lard, in kegs, 14@15c; in tins, 14@15c; in bulk, 14@14½c. Mess Beef—₩ bbl, $21. Mess Pork—₩ bbl, $22. Cheese—Oregon, 13c; California, 21@22c. Mustard, 24c. Rice—20@c ₩ lbs. Hominy—₩ lb, 6@6½c.

Domestic Produce—Buying Prices.

GRAIN—Wheat—Good White, ₩ bushel, 80@85c; Red, 70@75. Oats—₩ bushel, 60c. Barley—Chevalier, ₩ lb 1½@1½c. Common brewing, 1½@1½c.

CORN MEAL—W. W. ₩ 100 lbs, $4 25; country brands, $3 75@3 00.

FEED—Ground, ₩ ton, $25.

FRUITS—Apples—Green, ₩ box, 1 75@1 50. Dried, ₩ lb 4@5c. Peaches—Dried, ₩ lb, 8½c.

HAY—From wagon, $13 00; baled, $11 00@12 00.

PROVISIONS—Bacon—sides, 14@15c. Hams—14. Shoulders—14. Lard—In tins, 14@15 cents; in kegs, 12c. Eggs—₩ doz, 18c. Butter—good to choice, 16@18c. Beans—₩ 100 lbs, $3 25@4 25.

POULTRY—Chickens—young, ₩ doz, $4 50@4 50; grown, $4 50@5 00.

POTATOES—₩ bushel, 37½@40c.

WOOL AND FURS—Wool—₩ lb, 18@20c. Furs—Fisher, $1 50@3 00; Fox, cross, $1 00@3 00; do red, 75c@$1 00; Martin, prime, dark, $2 50@3 00; do pale, $1 00@1 50; Mink, dark northern, $2@3; do pale, $2@$2 50; Muskrat, 4@5c; Otter, prime, dark, $4 75@5 00; do pale, $2 00@2 00; Coon, 12½c; Wolf, black, $1 50@2 00; do grey, 80@$1 00; Wild Cat, 25c; Skunk, 12½c; Fur Seal, $1 50@2 50; Beaver, dark, ₩ lb, 7 50@8 00; Bear, black, $2 00@3 00; do brown, $2 00@3 50; Cat, 25c.

Cattle and Live Stock Market

CATTLE—Beef cattle, ₩ 100@7 50 ₩ live net.

SHEEP—Good mutton sheep, $2 50@3 00 ₩ head

PORK—@@c ₩ lb.

VEAL CALVES—Spring, 12@8c ₩ lb

POLITICAL APPOINTMENTS.

The Candidates for Congress of the Republican and Democratic parties would announce times for addressing the voters of Oregon as follows

Canyonville, May 21, at 1 P M.
Jacksonville, " 23, " "
Kirbyville, " 24, in the evening.

Further announcements will be made.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Hon. Joel Palmer and Hon. L. F. Grover, opposing Candidates for Governor of Oregon, accompanied by Gov. Gen. L. Woods, will address their fellow citizens on the issues of the day at the following times and places, to-wit:

Corvallis, Friday, May 20;
Eugene City, Monday, " 23;
Roseburg, Thursday, " 26;
Jacksonville, Saturday, " 28;

Speaking at 1 o'clock P. M. at each of the places, except at Portland—at 8 P. M.

Public Speaking in Clackamas County.

The following are the appointments to speak, by the candidates of both political parties in Clackamas County:

At Oswego, on Saturday, May 21st, 1870.
Milwaukie, Monday, 23d
At Union School House, Rock Creek Precinct, Tuesday, 24th;
Lewis's, Cascade Precinct, Wednesday, 25th;
J. B. Young's, in Young's Precinct, Thursday, 26th;
Mattson's Church, Springwater Precinct, Friday, 27th, at or near Geo. Grisham's, in Beaver Creek Precinct, Saturday, 28th.
At Sipp's School House, in Upper Molalla Precinct, Monday, 30th.
At James School House, in Marquam Precinct, Tuesday, 31st.
At the Camp Ground, in Lower Molalla Precinct, Wednesday, June 1st.
At Mast Miller's, in Union Precinct, Tuesday 2d
At the grove near Leslie's, in Pleasant Hill Precinct, Friday, 3d.
Oregon City, Saturday, 4th.
Speaking to commence at the stand, at 9 o'clock A. M., and at all other places at 1 o'clock P. M.

Multnomah Tribe No. 3, I. O. R. M. holds regular Council meeting every Monday evening at the English Hall, at Oregon Wigwam, in Stark's building, Front st

my9tf3 By order of THE SACHEM.

Samaritan Lodge No. 8, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, in Odd Fellows Temple, corner First and Alder Streets. Members of the order are invited to attend. By order of N. G.

Hassalo Lodge No. 15, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Friday evening at 8 o'clock, in Odd Fellows Temple, corner First and Ankle streets. Members of the Lodge invited to attend. By order of N. G.

G. A. R.—Portland Post No 24.—Regular meetings in First and Third Saturday evenings of each month, in third story. No. 102 First street. All comrades in good standing invited to attend.

By order of POST COMMANDER

C. A. O. D.—Regular meetings of Marion Grove, No. 2, on Thursday evening of each week, at 7½ o'clock, in Davis's Hall, First st, above Stark. Members of Sister Lodges and sojourning Brethren are cordially invited to attend.

LEE A. SHREVE, R. S.
A. H. KELLENBERG, P. S. my9tf

Multnomah Lodge No. 12, I. O. G. T.—Holds Regular Meetings at 7½ o'clock on Saturday evenings of each week. All members in good standing are invited to attend. By order of W. C. T.

Portland R. A. C. No. 3.—Regular Convocation on the second Thursday evening of each month at Masonic Hall, No. 15 North First street.

By order of H. M. H. P.

The Fifteenth Amendment Club will meet at Ashler Hall every Wednesday and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock.

C. J. GRAHAM,
W. R. CLIFF Secretary. my18d3t President

Use KANE'S IMPERIAL CONDENSED SOAP. It washes without rubbing. For sale by Allen & Lewis, Corbett & McCleay, R. G. Smeath and all retailers

Political.

ELECTION—MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1870.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Congress,
J. G. WILSON, of Wasco.

For Governor,
JOEL PALMER, of Yamhill.

For Secretary of State,
JAMES ELKINS, of Linn.

For Treasurer,
MAYER HIRSCH, of Marion.

For State Printer,
H. R. KINCAID, of Linn.

DISTRICT NOMINATIONS.

First District.
Dist. Attorney—E. B. WATSON, of Jackson.

Second District.
For Judge—JOHN KELSAY, of Benton.
Prosecuting Attorney—JAS. A. O'BELL, of Linn

Third District.
For Judge—R. P. BOISE, of Polk.
Prosecuting Attorney—J. C. POWELL, of Linn

Fourth District.
Prosecuting Attorney—A. C. GIBBS, Multnomah.

Fifth District.
For Judge—B. WHITTEN, of Grant
Dist. Atty—D. W. LICHTENTHALER, Union.

MULTNOMAH COUNTY TICKET.

For State Senator—DAVID POWELL
Representatives—J. W. CHALLEY, DAN O'BRIAN, L. P. W. QUIMBY, JNO. C. CARSON
Sheriff—C. HILS
Clerk—CHAS. W. PARRISH.
County Judge—E. HAMILTON
Treasurer—GEO. A. STEEL.
Assessor—JOHN DOLAN.
County Commissioners—JOHN KENWORTHY, E. M. HURLBURT.
Supt. Schools—T. M. GATCH
Surveyor—M. L. McCALL.
Coroner—J. W. MACK.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

Baker.

State Senator—C. M. Foster. Representative Samuel Olds, Joint Representative—W. H. Bentley. Sheriff—Thos. H. Laing. County Clerk—W. W. Webber. Treasurer—A. Logan. Assessor—J. L. Cole. Surveyor—P. Cardwell. Coroner—Jos. W. Cleaver. Commissioners—Wm. Brown and Wm. Boswell. School Supt.—Isaac Hiatt

Clackamas

Representatives—W. A. Barnthus, T. J. Apperson and Peter Paquet. Sheriff—A. Warner. Clerk—J. M. Frazier. Treasurer—Fred. Chapman. County Judge—J. K. Waite. Commissioners—Henry Will and B. Bradley. Assessor—C. O'Harrett. School Supt.—H. Gerry. Surveyor—S. Campbell. Coroner—T. Barclay.

Coos.

Representatives—Jas. Applegate, D. Stearns and Dr. Culver. County Judge—B. Webster. County Commissioners—S. W. Holler and A. H. Rice. Sheriff—W. H. Byars. County Clerk—M. M. Melvin.

Josephine.

Representatives——. Delaunder. Judge—— Dellenbaugh. Sheriff—Tom Boyd. Clerk—D. G. Laws. Treasurer—J. Hartman. Commissioners—H. Woodcock, Miller Assessor—E. Watts. Official Superintendent—Middlesworth.

Lane.

State Senator—W. H. Odell; Representatives—Roscoe Kinzer, W. F. Lackey, and Henry Lee. County Judge—D. W. Risley. Clerk—Joel Ware. Sheriff—John Vaughn; Assessor—Wm. Cyrus. Treasurer—P. B. Dunn. County Commissioners—Wm. Smith and ——McLaran. School Superintendent——Carter.

Marion.

Sheriff—J. N. Mathews; County Clerk—A. B. Cooper; County Judge—C. N. Terry. Treasurer—W. S. Moore. State Senator—Simeon Reed. Joint Representatives—T. W. Davenport, A. P. Bassett, J. M. Harrison, Geo. F. Holman and W. R. Dunbar; School Supt.—L. J. Powell; Assessor—T. G. Shaw; Surveyor—John Newman, Coroner——. J. H. Brown; Commissioners—J. Glossey and A. Coulidge.

Tillamook.

Judge—Henry St. John; Sheriff—P. A. White; Clerk—C. T. Kindall; Treasurer—W. W. Perkins; Assessor—W. N. Vaughn; School Superintendent—B. A. Bayley; Surveyor—O. J. Thomas; Coroner—Walter Smith.

Umatilla.

State Senator—J. N. Perkins. Representatives—Thos. K. McCoy, John S. White; Sheriff—S. P. Brashear; Clerk—J. C. Franklin; Treasurer—D. A. Richards, Commissioners—P. P. Vinson, Angus Gillis and ——; Assessor—Marquis, Surveyor——; School Supt.—S. S. Storey, Coroner—Dr. John Teal.

Wasco.

Representatives—Geo. Waldron and L. L. Rowland; Sheriff—John Darraugh; Clerk—C. McFarland. Treasurer—Geo. Ruch; Commissioners—J. Wood and Robert Mays; Assessor—A. B. Moore; Supt. of Schools—Wm. M. Hand; Surveyor, Sidney—J. B. Campbell.

Yamhill.

State Senator—Dr. J. W. Watts; Representatives—Lee Laughlin, A. Hussey; Judge—David Smith; Clerk—M. Rodgers; Sheriff—P. P. Gates; Treasurer—John Bird; Commissioners—W. Carl, T. R. Harrison; Assessor—Isaac Davis; School Supt.—Dr. L. Henderson, Surveyor—Capt. Chas. Handley; Coroner—Dr. Shipley.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The Union Republican party of Oregon, in Convention, makes this declaration of its principles and policy:

1st. Unflattering devotion to the Union, first, last, and forever; and unwavering fidelity to the Constitution and its amendments, and to the laws of our National Legislature.

2d. We wholly approve the principles and policy of the administration of President Grant, as carrying into practical application the principles for which we have successfully strived. And we particularly commend those points in his Inaugural Address, wherein he declares—"let it be understood that no repudiator of one farthing of our public debt will be trusted in public places, and it will go far towards strengthening a credit which ought to be the best in the world," and "I would protect the law abiding citizen, whether of native or foreign birth, wherever his rights are prejudiced or the flag of our country desecrated;" and "I will have no policy to enforce against the will of the people."

3d. We have confidence that the Administration will wisely and firmly protect the interests and sustain the dignity of the Nation in respect to other nations, and especially with regard to our just claims against Great Britain.

4th. We denounce all forms of repudiation as a national crime,—and the national honor requires the payment of the public indebtedness in the uttermost good faith to all creditors at home or abroad, not only according to the letter, but the spirit of the laws under which it was contracted. And for this purpose, we favor a strict economy in the Administration of the National Government, and the application to such payment of all surplus revenue, from whatever sources derived, and that taxation should be equalised and reduced as rapidly as the national faith will permit.

5th. We make no distinction between citizens, whether of foreign or native birth; and that we sympathize now and ever with men of all nations striving for self government.

6th. That we are opposed to any change in our naturalization laws which shall admit to citizenship any foreigners not now entitled thereto under said laws

7th. We favor a judicious system of railroad and river improvements in Oregon, in order to develop our resources and invite settlement of our unoccupied territory—and for this purpose insist that Congress should make us liberal grants of aid.

8th. We are in favor of a tariff for revenue, with such discriminations in favor of our domestic manufactures as will not diminish its efficiency for the purposes of revenue

9th. We favor universal amnesty to the people of those States lately in rebellion, which have been restored to full relations in the Union.

10th We are in favor of fairly storing the cause of education, and are opposed to any diversion of the common school funds of this State to any other purpose than the support of common schools.

11th We are proud in the Union Republican party the statesmen and men who shared the triumphant in its success, and that its continuance in power is the only sure safeguard to its final peace and prosperity. And with this platform we call on the voters of Oregon for their suffrages and support.

JOINT DISCUSSION.

Messrs. J. W. Johnson, of Coos County, and A. B. Meacham, of Umatilla county, will hold joint discussions on the political issues of the present State Campaign at the following times and places:

Fairbanks, Saturday, May 21, 1 P. M.
Baker City, Monday, " 23, "
Canyonville, Tuesday, " 24, "
La Grande, Wednesday, " 25, "

UMATILLA COUNTY

Pendleton, Saturday, " 28, 2 P. M.
Weston, Monday, " 30, "
Walla Walla Ct., Tuesday, " 31, "
Alta, Thursday, June 2, "
Meadows, Friday, " 3, 7½ P. M.
Umatilla City, Saturday, " 4, " "

Men of all parties are invited to attend and hear

Foundries.

SMITH BRO.'S IRON WORKS!

First St., bet. Main and Salmon

PORTLAND, OREGON

MANUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES

MILL MACHINERY of all kinds,
IRON and BRASS CASTINGS, FORGINGS and PATTERNS, Call and see them.
IRON RAILINGS and FENCING for Houses, Cemeteries, &c., &c.
REPAIRING of all kinds promptly attended to. Experience of the Insane Jan30d1y

Concord Carriages.

ABBOTT, DOWNING & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CONCORD COACHES,

WOULD INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE public to their large stock now in store and for sale

Nos. 511, 513 and 515 Battery St.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

J. C. A. HILL, T. S. EASTMAN Agents

N. W. SPAULDING,

Saw-Smithing & Repairing

ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 113 Pine Street, between Front and Battery,

SAN FRANCISCO.

N. W. SPAULDING'S PATENT FALSE TEETH INSERTED IN CIRCULAR SAWS

REPAIRING, in all its branches, such as Gumming, Re-Toothing, Straightening, &c.

CIRCULAR SAWS of all sizes, also, Cross-cut, Mill, Moley, Gang, Buck, Butcher, and Hand Saws of all kinds together with a good assortment of Saw Arbors at lowest cash market rates.

Cast-Steel and PLANER KNIVES and MOULDING CUTTERS always on hand, or made to order on short notice.

N. B.—Messrs. KNAPP, BURRELL & CO., Commission Merchants, Portland, Oregon, are my duly authorized Agents for Oregon and Washington and Idaho.

Orders sent through them by telegraph or otherwise will be executed at same rates as if sent to me direct.

Dec 9, 1869 dly N. W. SPAULDING

"THE" CALIFORNIA AXLE - GREASE!

MANUFACTURED BY

GABEL & CO.,

No. 300 FRANCIS ST.

DEPOT—510 FRONT ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

SUPERIORITY! ECONOMY!

As a Lubricating Compound it is equal, if not superior to anything in the market. Orders solicited.

Oakland, Cal. feb1-Dm1y

TO THE UNFORTUNATE.

NEW REMEDIES, NEW REMEDIES

Dr. Gibbon's Dispensary,

623 KEARNEY STREET, NEAR DOMMERICH, San Francisco, Established in 1850 for the treatment of Sexual and Seminal Diseases, such as Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis in all its forms, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, etc. Also, Diseases (of years standing) and Ulcerated Legs successfully treated.

Horrible Diseases.

How many thousands of persons, both male and female, are there who are suffering from unfortunate effects of secretion indulgence, or from virus absorbed into the system! Look at their pallid, emaciated and disfigured faces and their broken-down constitutions, disqualifying them for the happiness of marriage and the enjoyment of life. In the horrid solitude, thousands suffer until death closes the scene. Let parents, guardians, friends, and brothers who are suffering with any of these horrible life-destroying maladies see that they are cured before it is too late. Send them immediately to Doctor Gibbon, as by this time he has made private diseases his especial study for years and who ascertain to cure in the most inveterate cases without mercury or any injurious drugs. It is important to those whose affliction is, or to those who have taken upon the welfare of their friends, to be careful of the many pretended doctors who infest all cities, publishing their skill in curing all diseases in a few days, imposing upon the public by using the name of some eminent physicians from Europe and other places. Be thine advice sacred and your strict inquiry, or you may fall into the hands of these charlatans.

Seminal Weakness.

Seminal Emissions, the consequence of self-abuse. This solitary vice, or depraved sexual indulgence, is practised by the youth of both sexes to an almost unlimited extent, producing, with unerring certainty, the following train of dreadful symptoms, viz: Sallow countenance, dark circles round the eyes, pain in the head, ringing in the ears, noise like the rustling of leaves and rattling of chariots, palpitation of the heart, weakness of the limbs, confused vision, blotches and pimples on the face, loss of confidence, self-distrust, procking strangers a dislike to form new acquaintances, a disposition to shun society, loss of memory, hectic flushes; pimples and various eruptions about the face, forced coughs, confirmed coughs, consumption, night sweats, unnaturals and frequent nocturnal pollutions. I refer to not obtained, should apply immediately, either in person or by letter, and have a cure effected by his new and scientific mode of treating this disease, which never fails of effecting a speedy and radical cure. A reward of One Hundred Dollars to any person who will prove satisfactorily to him that he was cured at his complaint by either of the San Francisco quacks.

MARRIED MEN,

Or those who contemplate marriage, who are suffering under any of those fearful maladies, should not forget the sacred responsibility resting upon them nor delay obtaining immediate relief.

DOCTOR GIBBON is responsible, and will give to each patient a written instrument, binding himself to effect a radical and permanent cure, or make no charge.

CURED AT HOME.

Persons at a distance may be CURED AT HOME, by addressing a letter to Dr. Gibbon, stating case, symptoms, length of time the disease has continued, and have medicine promptly forwarded, Free from exposure and curiosity, to any part of the country, with full and plain directions for use, for Ten Dollars, sent in registered letter or through Wells, Fargo & Co.

Caution to the Unfortunate.

Beware of the San Francisco quacks and pretenders, who, with beggarly means, to certificates, dupe the unwary. Some of the notorious advertising doctors, whose names are to be found in the daily and weekly newspapers of San Francisco and other places, are tradesmen, and became too lazy to work at their trades. Some are tinsmiths, shoemakers, newspaper carriers, intelligence office keepers, etc. Look over the San Francisco Directory, and you will not find their Medical Institutes to it, but you will find their former occupations set it. Look at the Directory for 1864 and 1868. The only way to avoid imposition is to make enquiry—it will cost you nothing, and may save you many regrets; for, as advertising physicians, in eight cases out of ten, are bogus, there is no safety in trusting any of them until you know who and what they are. Dr. Gibbon does not deceive people by exhibiting bogus titles, certificates, pretended patient's letters, etc. Dr. Gibbon will satisfy persons who may call at his office of his ability to treat diseases that he proposes to cure.

Address DR. J. F. GIBBON, 623 Kearney street, corner Dommerich, (Private Entrance on Commercial) San Francisco. Post Office Box 283.

Correspondents will please inform DR. GIBBON that they read this advertisement in the *Daily Oregonian*.

jy6d4per

Army Supplies.

Office Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Department of the Columbia,

Portland, Oregon, May 14, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 M., Thursday, June 16th, next, for delivery on the city at such times and in such quantities as may be required, of

216 cord wood, EXTRA FLOUR in new sacks free from sacks, each sack—four 100 lbs net; weight of Flour in each sack—four 100 lbs net preferred.

6,000 pounds Fair Quality HARD BRE